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# $\mathbf{AND}$

### CATHOLI HRONICLE.

# VOL. XXI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1870.

# NO. 10

# THE IRISH WIDOW'S SON;

Ebe

οŔ, THE PIKEMEN OF NINETY-EIGHT

> O'LEARY. BY CON.

> > (From the Boston Pilot.)

### CHAPTER XXIV.-(Continued.)

That cheer was taken up by their comrades whom they joined, and many a loyal British heart quailed as it reached their ears.

The first division of the "rebels" was now engaged with the enemy. McCracken gallantly led them on.

They advanced to meet their foes in close columns of twenty. About 800 musketeers were appointed to the front. These were the best marksmen, and contained every man in Cormac's corps who bore a musket. Mac-Cracken readily recognized Cormac and his friends, and looked his welcome. It was all he could then do.

Whenever the insurgents came in sight of the British forces, they commenced firing in steady order, and continued till within a hundred yards of the army. The British troops met this onslaught by a steady increasing fire. Some disorder appeared in their ranks as they rush forward to join the insurgents' attacking stood. column. Having approached the troops so closely, it was evidently MacCracken's intenthe churchyard. During the fighting necessary for the attainment of this object, the insurgents fought like lions. They were exposed for more than hour to the deadly effects of the cannon used so mercilessly on their ranks by the soldiers.

Cormae beheld some of the bravest of his followers fall dead at his feet. At one time a rush was made by troops under Colonel Lumley, to prevent the occupation of the churchyard. Cormac observed this, and instantly made a wheel with about fifty of his men. He led them on to a sharp engagement. In the thick of the fight he was completely surrounded by the troops, and the encounter became sanguinary. Hand-to-hand the men on both sides were engaged, and Comae Rogan felt a fierceness within him he never experienced. With the greatest difficulty he loosened the bis drawn sword. Cormac narrowly escaped who grasped it with the gripe of death.

soon formed again, and left seventeen of them gether, were taken to Randalstown, but nothing lead upon the street, and about forty wounded. was likely to happen there just then, and the encamped, the night before, on Creevy Rocks, Munroe. "We will meet them in the blush of Fifty horses were killed, although the action only lasted a few minutes; some say two, others hree.

Erne

The very flower of the English engaged in his fight. The officers who made the charge with Colonel Lumley, were Major Seddon, Lapt. Baker, Cornet Dunne, Cornet Reid, and Mr. Gamble, a friend of Mackenzie's, who beonged to the yeomanry.

Dunne and Gamble were killed on the spot ; he former shot through the heart, and the later perforated with pikes, his horse being shot under him. Quartermaster Simpson was likewise killed in this bloody encounter. Colonel Lumley and Major Seddon were wounded.

Both cavalry and yeomanry retreated; the atter taking possession of Lord Massarcene's

Lord O'Neill and a clergyman had remained at the gate during the whole of this terrific struggle.

Pat Dolan was badly wounded by a shot in the left arm. Although the blood streamed down his clothes, he heeded nothing but the tory. They were met by a body of cavalry, work in which he was engaged. It was the and cut down without leave or grace. Only action of the pikemen, and Dolan thought nothing of his own safety. He was soon re-left dead on the battle-field, while nearly cognized, and received assistance from two of his men.

He was weak from the loss of blood, yet he showed his anxiety for those who had beaten back the British troops, by his earnest and oft- by an inglorious termination. heard the cheering, and saw Cormac's party repeated inquiries concerning how the battle

The Kings forces were now concentrated in the lower part of the town, protected by the tion to dislodge them from their position in town hall, and by the houses on either side of the street. The street is large enough for the action of cavalry, and the artillery could sweep it from end to end.

These positions offered a means of security o the soldiers, and almost defied any power to ake them. Nevertheless, McCracken determined to make the trial. He made it, and succeeded !

The insurgents were again and again repulsed, whole lanes being made in their ranks.

In one of these terrific hail-storms from British cannon, the gallant Phil Dolan fell, pierced in four different parts of the body.

The spot on which he fell was frightfully exposed to fire, yet John Mullan sprang into the middle of the storm and caught the riddled flag.

men separated. Now occurred one of those mysterious and unfortunate turus of war that appear to be ir-

reconcilable with the success of insurgents. The rebels at Antrim were about being joined by others of their cause, according to the instructions of their Commander-in-Chief; but, seeing the cavalry in hot retreat from the pikemen of Pat Dolan and the musketeers of Cormac Rogan, they mistook the RETREAT for an attack, and became panic-stricken.

The news of this ignominious disaster was speedily brought into Antrim, and demoralized he rebels in the very hour of their triumph.— McCracken, aided by the faithful Cormac, did all that man could do, but in vain.

With madness burning in his brain, he seized nenaced with death the first man who even dared to flinch from his colors.

Terror, however, had taken possession of the men, and they actually bore down in the confusion of their retreat the very men who, but an hour before, had proudly led them to vicone hundred and fifty of their number were double that number were cut down by th avalry.

Thus ended the battle of Autrim, one of the noblest episodes in Irish history, accompanied

No wonder the brave heart of Cormac Rozan was depressed.

Now that he had time to reflect, and though of Dolan's wound, the death of darling Phil and the unlooked for end of poor Mike, would that Cormac could have wept.

John Mullan approached him, and the tw young men fell into each other's arms.

CHAPTER XXV.-BATTLE OF BALLINAHINCH --CORMAC'S DANGER, AND NOW HE EVADES IT-ANOTHER MISTAKE.

The danger is come, and the fortune of war Inclines to the side of oppression once more; The people are brave — but they fall; and the sta Of their destiny sets in the darkness of yore."

Disheartened, and almost broken-hearted, Me Cracken called a council of war. From the eports which had reached him, it was evident that the unanimity of action he had promised to himself as a means to succeed against the English forces, was broken and disturbed, not a fierceness within him he never experienced With the greatest difficulty he loosened the through want of faith or pluck on the part of before. A dragoon made a slash at him with death-grasp of the dauntless young Irish hero, the men, but through the blunders almost necessarily and inevitably occurring among the McCance refused to obey; and shortly af-As the insurgents advanced up to the very leaders, in consequence made known. McCracken was strongly advised to betake

t Saintfield; but hearing of the disasters that open day; we will fight them like men,-not followed the victory at Antrin, determined on under the cloud of night, but the first rays of securing Ballinahineh as a basis of operations. to-morrow's sun." He had already learned how Cormac had dis-M A loud murmur was heard among all at this tinguished himself, and wished to appoint him expression of his determination. Word was to a command. Cormae resolutely refused.-His own men were dispersed. and he would accept of no post save that of a soldier of Ireland.

EAitness,

Munroe had taken up a good position on a lace known as the Windmill Hill. A portion of his forces had been left at Creevy Rocks to intercept the English soldiers. Learning that Generals Nugent and Barber were on their march to attack him, he posted some of his best musketeers in ambuscade behind the fences which skirted the Windmill Hill, and assigned pike, and, placing himself in front of his men, that post to the command of McCauce, an officer in the rebel army, and a man of determinaion of character and undoubted courage.

Both Cormac and John joined the mus keteers, as they were likely to be the first engaged in action.

The main body of Munroe's men were drawn up on Ethnavaddy Heights, in a south-westerly direction, about a quarter of a mile from the town. The selection of these places bespoke the exercise of particular skill and caution on the part of Munroe,

The approach of the English forces was preently announced by a blaze, which kept coustantly extending. They had fired the country n all directions as they passed along : a favorite shot, sharply poured into their ranks, pikemen piece of warfare with English forces, at all times when engaged with a power weaker than themselves, and especially when in the enemy's country.

Nugent evaded the ambuscade, seeing which, oth Cormae and John sprang out into the road, and narrowly escaped a shell fired from the artillery under Barber.

Two English officers, beholding Cormac and John thus partially separated from their combanions (they were endeavoring to join the reels on Éthnavady), rode forward at a gallop lormac instantly wheeled about, and, as th foremost approached, took deliberate aim aud Horse and rider came both to the ground ; the shot had take effect in the breast of the horse. The second turned to escape, but the unerring bullet of Mullan's musket the market-square, he charged with such irrereached him, and left him a corpse on the road-

Having joined the main body, Munroe entrusted Cormac with a message to McCanee on the Windmill Hill, ordering him to retire from that position,

Munroe made known to Cormac that he had erous advantage which night affords," exclaimed

soon conveyed among the entire body of men under his command, and fretful imprecations were heard on all sides. In vain did Cormac and John urge upon those near to them the necessity of silence and obedience.

Cormae had already won for himself the good opinion of his comrades ; but all his efforts, and the efforts of those in command, were unavailing. Over seven hundred of Munroe's men left the field. These were nearly all armed with muskets, and the loss was consequently greater. Those who remained were nothing daunted. Like a brave fellow who was hanged on Windmill Hill, who exclaimed that he came there to die, and it mattered little what spot was chosen, they were determined to fight against any odds, and bravely they adhered to that determination.

In the morning, Munroe commenced the attack by a discharge from eight pieces of cannon, which was promptly replied to by the heavy artillery of the enemy. Munroe and his forces were filled with enthusiasm, and, giving the order for a general attack, the men rushed forward and bore down all opposition. In the midst of a destructive fire from musketry and cannon, and in the middle of a storm of grapeand musketeers advanced onward and onward, till they were compelled to fight at the very mouths of the British cannon.

Cormac grasped the sword of an English Captain, who lay wounden on the field, and fighting his way forward, added to the general enthusiasm of the moment by word and deed. John was by his side, armed with a pike, and gallantly urged on all around him, to remember the fate of Orr.

"Remember Orr !" was shouted from every mouth, and the inspiriting words flashed like an electric spark through the ranks of the 'rebels."

After an arduous and almost superhuman struggle, Munroe gained the centre of the town; and, although exposed to a cross-fire in sistible impetuosity, that the rebels were victorious, and the British sounded a retreat,

It is hard to write it, and harder still for brave Irish hearts to read it-that bugle-note of victory was the death-knell of Ireland's hopes for another century.

The rebels, unacquainted with the trumpet's tes, and being enveloped in the smoke, and surrounded by all the carnage of war, mistook the order of retreat to one of attack ; and, beieving that the English were about to be, or had been re-inforced, fled in great haste by the southerly direction of the town, while the British forces, with coward haste, were leaving by the northern outlet. A body of the 22d Light Dragoons attacked the flying rebels, and the English infantry, reovering from their panic, joined in the masiere. Cormae and John Mullan, instantly perceivng how matters stood, rallied a small number of their comrades four times, but only to be verborne by the pressure of the enemy. Mullan had received a sharp wound in the houlder, but heeded it not. Munroe galloped up to Cormac, and, pointng to a horse whose rider had been shot, mocioned him to fly. Cormac heeded not the safety of himself. He saw those around him stagger from weakness, and did all in his power to further their progress. Munroe was evidently making for Ethnavaddy, in order to rally his men. Some of them congregated there, but the hill was speedily surrounded by Royal troops, and out of seven hundred men, Munroe retreated with less than two hundred. Many of course had left in consequence of his unwillingness to make the night attack. So terminated the battle of Ballinahinch, ong afterwards the seat of Orangeism, and inolerance to the Irish cause. Carnage! It was the fight for a nation's freedom! Long live the memories of those who fell in ninety-eight.

the blow, which had been aimed at his shoulder. His men got partly divided and confused, as the troops with which he was engaged were reinforced.

Phil Dolan kept near to Cormac, and wherever the flag of green waved, there the bloodiest conflict ensued.

One of the field-pieces was ordered immediately to be brought forward. At the first discharge of grape shot, three yeomen-one of them belonging to Mackenzie's body-two artillerymen and five dragoons were left dead one It was poor Mike Glinty, who had discover-ddle of the deliberations, word was conveyed to the spot. On its second discharge, the piece ed Mackenzie. With a yell like an Indian, he those assembled that the insurgents in Ballinawas disabled at its own recoil. Nothing daunted, Cormac's noble followers pressed onward to the goal, encountering a vigorous resistance from the artillery, who kept up a constant and well-directed fire. A shot from a musket, aimed either at Phil Dolan or at the colors he low fell. His father was the first to observe what happened, and sprang forward. In his aim, reached Mackenzie's head. way to reach his son, he aimed a deadly thrust transfixed him.

In cne moment more, Phil had sprung to his feet, amid a loud and deafening hurrah. The gallant young fellow caught a sword from a wounded soldier, and, with the flag in one hand and the sword in the other, sprang forward toward the churchyard wall.

A rush was made, and the British troops reeled, fell back, and vacated their position !

The advantage thus gained was immense, and compelled the royal troops to withdraw their cannon from that point.

No wonder that Maxwell, an English authority, was forced to exclaim : "That the rebels fought with great determination at the battle of Antrim, is not to be denied."

As the enemy evacuated that portion of the town, they concentrated themselves in the lower part; for the second division, under McCrucken, the town ! had now entered by Bow Lone, bringing with them their remaining cannon, with which they opened fire on the infantry stationed at the castle gate.

Here Lumley charged the pikemen at the

eighty dragoons took part in this action, by gal-the General assembled 1500 yeomanry, and loping furiously against the pikemen. They prevented the rebels of the county Derry from were also exposed to a fusilade from behind the joining with the successful insurgents of Anwalls of the churchyard, occupied by the rebels. trim. They broke the rebel column, but the rebels Those of the insurgents whom Orr held to as his companion and friend.

muzzle of the enemy's guns, Col. Lumley, who was badly wounded, seeing the loss he had susained in his charge against the valorous pike-thimself to a place of safety. He had nothing men, ordered a retreat, and the guns to be aban- now left to him but to make his escape a doned.

In the retreat, many of the yeomanry were letached from their comrades, and, as they scampered into places of safety, a rush was him. Cormae wished to be excused, as he had made by a man from the rebel ranks, right into their midst.

made a desperate thrust with a pike at the yeomanry Captain.

Mackenzie was quick enough to see that the aim was made at him, and, with a well-parried blow, struck the pike from Glinty's hand.-Mike sprang on his opponent, and hurled him bore, smashed the flag-staff, and the brave fel-nto the ground. Both tumbled and wrestled for when a body of English soldiers were seen apa minute, when a shot, delivered with unerring

John Mullan had observed the jeopardy of at the musketeer with a pike, and literally Mike, and, without waiting to reach him with ssistance, knelt and fired. Mackenzie's hold oosened, and Mike sprang to his feet, shout-

"Pip-pip-perish, did-dam-dam-nation. Hurr-rah fil-fil-for pip-pip-poor-r-r old—" and poor, faithful, true-hearted Mike fell, pierced to the cart.

When shot, he literally bounded in the air and fell dead, without uttering a groan.

Not so Mackenzie; death was not half so kind to him as to the poor natural. He lay leserted, writhing and moaning in intense pain, calling on some one to put an end to his existence ; but no one heard him. After two hours' intolerable suffering, he lay an undistinguished corpse on the bloody streets of Antrim.

The soldiers continued their retreat, and half an hour afterwards McCracken was master of

The clergyman who remaind with Lord O'Neill, urged that nobleman to leave; but the latter, not taking his advice, was killed by thrust from a pike.

The clergyman, in company with Mr. Here Lumley charged the pikemen at the The clergyman, in company with Mr. way, they left in with a humber of people pre-head of his cavalry. Staples, another captain of yeomanry, and paring to go to Saintfield, where the insurgents, Pat Dolan had about fifty men under his member for the county, got into a boat, rowed it was alleged, were engaged in conflict with command, and the resistance this body offered across Lough Neagh to the county Tyrone, and the British troops. This report turned out to the General was severe and obstinate. His informed General Knox, at Dungannon, that subsequently to be correct; but Cormac and object was to cover the retreat of the cannon, Antrim was lost to the King. After minutely John continued their route toward Ballina-object was to cover the castle gate. About relating to him the events that had taken place, hinch, as they learned that another stand would from the churchyard to the castle gate. About relating to him the events that had taken place, hinch, as they learned that another stand would for the formation object was to cover the retreat of the general assembled 1500 yeomanry, and be made there to retrieve the losses sustained in eighty dragoons took part in this action, by gal-the General assembled 1500 yeomanry, and be made there to retrieve the losses sustained in learner for formation of the fight at Antrim. prevented the rebels of the county Derry from the flight at Antrim.

speedily as possible.

Accordingly, for that purpose, he requested John Mullan and Cormae Rogan to accompany to see after Pat Dolan, and Mullan was anxious not to be separated from Cormac. In the midhinch had risen, and were then actually engaged in mortal combat with the English.

" That finishes our deliberations," said Mac-Cracken. "We must hasten every man of u to the assistance of our countrymen."

Scarcely had the words escaped his lip moaching.

Cormac grasped McCracken's by the hand, "Let us separate," he said. "God be with you; take care of yourself," and Cormae at once departed.

John Mullan also grasped McCracken kindly y the hand, and, with tears streaming from his eyes, urged upon him the necessity of concealment.

MacCracken cordially returned the friendly rasp of Mullan, and the latter followed Cor

" To Sleamish," repeated one of McCracken's

men MacCracken consented, and the party separated.

Cormac being overtaken by John, after a short consultation, both agreed to proceed t Ballinahinch.

They did so, and on their arrival in the town learned, from a trustworthy source, that Pat Dolan had been taken into the house of friend, and that everything conducive to his

comfort and recovery had been attended to. Peter Mullan and Ned Dolan were in attend ance and administering to his comfort.

As John and Cormac , proceeded on their way, they fell in with a number of people pre-

Cormac speedily made himself known to General Munroe, and introduced John Mullan

ward, Nugent, having been reinforced b additional troops from Downpatrick, formed between the hill and the town, and directed fire on both sides.

McCance and Munroe answered bravely, and he men under both commanders fought with a wicked determination to win.

Parties of pikemen sallied forth in compact masses to besiege the cannon of Barber.

An English authority, speaking of these at tacks and repulses, says : "The rebels were so furious in their charge as to lay their hands on the carriages of the battalion guns, and some of them were almost burnt to a coal by the explo on.

Again was Cormac despatched on the same mission to McCance; the latter still refused.\*

McCance persisted in his refusal, and yielded reluctantly, and with visible agitation, at the third order.

Toward nightfall, the British troops engaged in the most frightful excesses. They became beastly intoxicated, and, in their fury, spared neither sex nor age. They gave themselves up o pillage and murder, and indulged in these propensities of theirs till an advanced hour in the morning.

Munroe had thus placed within his reach ne of the grandest opportunities ever offered to a commander of '98 in Ireland. He and his men both saw the ravages of fire and sword committed on the weak, the poor, and defenceless; and yet, that General refused the advantages of a night-attack on the despoilers of his country.

Cormac joined his entreaties with those o the leading men, to induce Munroe to give the word, but all in vain. The whole British fore ay at his mercy; yet the gentle-minded Munroe would not move a step to secure the victory thus placed by fate at his very feet. A fals notion of gallantry was the cause of this mis take.

"We scorn to avail ourselves of the ungen-

\* It does not pertain to the duty either of the im partial historian or the author of a work like this, to pass opinions on those Irish generals; but as the persistency of McCance, who did not consent to retire till the third order was given, might partake of the character of obdurate blindness and disobedience, I consider it right to state that, having often visited the Windmill Hill, where McCance was stationed, was always firmly convinced of the advantage, in a retire, the history of '98 would have been differently fashioned from what it is at present.

CHAPTER XXVI.—AFTER THE BATTLE—COR-MAC'S NEW FRIENDS.

" The rich have spurned me from their door, 

Acushla gal machree,"

Looking back at that period when the people of Ireland, after the loss of their leaders. were forced into premature rebellion, some will be found thoughtless enough to pass their puny and adverse criticism on those who permitted their impatience to urge them into the field.

It is easy to judge at this date, with our inwas always firmly convinced of the advantage, in a strategic point of view, which that place held over creased knowledge, and the spread of science Ethnavaddy. The author has often visited these and improvement in the art and articles of war, hattle-grounds, and, after an impartial investigation and to pronounce how such and such an under-into all the circumstances, believes that, had Mc-taking might have been successful, if this plan, then strangthened instead of being ordered to and that other sort of action, had been adopted. and that other sort of action, had been adopted. Let us keep our criticism to ourselves. The

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -OCT. 21, 1870.

present generation of Irishmen are probably the sought him out at the risk of a thousand lives, safest judge of what their brethren performed to-day—" in NINETY-EIGHT.

Better, a thousand times over, to see a gallant fight, and to create the necessity of such with the oppressors of our country, than tamely to lie down at the backs of ditches, and die the death of hunger. Millions of our race have so perished; and, when death on their own soil is to be their lot, a stand-up fight on the field of battle, encouraged and sustained by the conscious patriotism that we are performing our duty to our country, is preferable to death by starvation, in the presence of the fruits of the land being carried off to feed the stranger.

2

In the confusion that followed the dispersion of the rebels, John Mullan got separated from Cormac, the latter not knowing whether his faithful companion was wounded, killed, or saved. He suffered in consequence a perfect agony of mind. To return to Pat Dolan's was an adventure he cared not to undertake just then. Accordingly, he bent his steps in the direction of Sleamish, in hopes to join Me-Cracken.

It added little to his comfort to behold the ruin and desolation he witnessed on every side. The town he had just left was reduced to ashes; its inhabitants, about two thousand in number, were spread over the country, afraid of falling into the hands of the enraged soldiery. The majority of those who had taken part in the struggle, were either dead or wounded, wandering or concealed, from their bitter enemics-the yeomanry.

Cormac knew the danger he incurred by travelling during the day, and had therefore to conceal himself as much as possible, and travel chiefly at night. The slowness of his progress disheartened him very much, and the fatigue he had undergone rendered him truly miserable.

Lying behind haystacks, sleeping for a few hours at a time in some deserted outhouse, and living on the chance bits and sups afforded him by some one pitying his condition, was all poor Cormae could procure to sustain his remaining strength.

On the third day succeeding the battle of Ballinahinch, he found himself only seven miles on his stolen march to reach McCracken's place of concealment, and not knowing even if he were there, if he should succeed in finding the place.

Tired and footsore, he was proceeding on his way, when he found himself compelled to enter a cottier's house, and ask for a drink of water. He had observed it as a rule to select the poorest looking houses, whenever he wished to obtain any refreshment.

An aged-looking woman was the sole occupant of the kitchen when he entered. She provided him with a refreshing draught of new milk. He drank it greedily, and offered the woman some small payment in return, but which she modestly declined, remarking, that she did not know but her own poor boy was just then seeking some place to rest in, like the stranger.

Hardly were the words spoken, when in dashed a young man, about Cormac's own size and age.

The moment he appeared, the woman uttered a shout of joy, and fell into his arms.

"Alive and safe, my son! Thanks be to God, your preserver, for this blessing !"

he young man replied not, but eyed Cor-

and given him the rich reward of his life. But

"I understand you well," said the poor wo-man; "but an attack upon him now would be nothing short of murder."

She then informed Cormac, that by the intrigues of Fleming, she, and her husband and son, were dispossessed of their comfortable little holding. Her husband never rallied after his change, and died soon after.

"Did you ever hear of a family named Dorrian ?" inquired Cormac.

"What ! the Dorrians ! whose place was given to one Cameron ?" said the woman.

"The same," answered Cormac. "Why, they were friends of our own," she

exclaimed. "The hand of Providence overtook that man Cameron," said Cormac ; and he rehearsed to out, or was not visible, and, in his absence, the the astonished mother and son, the history of Count was received by the General of the Order, Cameron's death. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of his hearers as Cormac described the burning of his mother's dwelling, her death, and the miraculous escape of Brigid O'Hara.

Shortly afterwards, the old woman prevailed on Cormac to occupy her son's bed. The young man also insisted, as Cormac was so tired, and meantime, having learned Cormac's intention of proceeding in search of McCracken, acknowledged his readiness to start at once on that business, assuring Cormac that he would more readily succeed as he knew that part of the country well.

Matters were so arranged, and Cormac retired to partake of that rest he so urgently stood in need of.

He slept soundly for several hours, and was at length awakened by the sound of voices at his bedside.

The young man had returned, and being commissioned by a person instructed for that purpose, was obliged to create a noise so as to rouse up Cormac, to inform him of all he had learned.

Cormac hastily sprang up; he was in the middle of a dream, and had fancied he heard the order to "advance," just given.

He was quickly put in possession of all the information the young man had learned.

McCracken had been pursued, and fled over the mountains by himself. Munroe was caught that morning, and confined in jail. Mullan had seen to enter the Basilica, several priests and laysafely made his way to Pat Dolan's, and both were safely concealed in Roddy Flynn's. The yeomen were searching everywhere for Cormac, and Dolan's advice was that he should at once disguise himself, and haste to their quarters with speed.

Cormac eagerly inquired from what source the information proceeded, and by the description he received of the man who communicated kindly invited him to be seated, and speedily it, he at once learned it was no other than his old friend, Israel Milliken.

He at once saw the position in which he was fixed, but could not find the way how he was to better it.

The good old woman at once proceeded to plan a disguise. The old clothes belonging to her husband at once suggested itself as the only remedy at hand.

(To be Continued.)

ROME.

(From the London Tablet of 24th Sept.)

In the absence of any Roman letter this week (the usual communications from our own Correspondent and the Roman journals not having reached us), we must confine ourselves to giving an abridged history of events, and other extracts from the

pendence of the Holy See, the document concludes thus : "Your lordship will take care to represent to the Holy Father how solemn is the present moment for the future of the Church and of the Papacy. The Head of Catholicity will find in the Italian populations a profound devotion, and will conserve, on the banks of the Tiber, a See honoured and independent of every human Sovereignty. His Majesty addresses himself to the Pontiff with the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, and with the soul of a king and an Italian. His Holiness will not repel, in these times so threatening for the most venerated institutions and for the peace of nations, the hand which is loyally held out in the

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name of religion and of Italy." Religion and Italy! What crimes have been

committed against both in those two names ! The Count de San Martino went to Rome. He sought an audience of Cardinal Antonelli, who conversed with him an hour and a half, and promised to present him to the Pope on the morrow. He also repaired to the Gesu, where resides his venerable brother, the Padre Ponza. But the religious was who spent some time in conversation with him, and (we cannot doubt) must have endeavoured to convince him of the evil and danger of the miserable errand on which he had come. The day following, that is, on the 10th of this month, the reception took place. What occurred at the interview has not fully transpired. Of course San Martino pre-sented his missive. Stripped of conventionalities its purport is said to have been as follows : " I can remain no longer at Florence. The Revolution pushes me onwards to Rome. Rome I must enter by fair means or by foul."-When the Re Galantuomo left his paternal city of Turin, he is said to have uttered the words: "Andremo al fondo"; "we shall go to the bottom." He seems nearly to have reached it. The Pope's reception of San Martino was not prolonged. It is stated to have lasted "two minutes." When the Count handed to the Pope the King's letter, the Holy Father said with great dig-nity of manner: "In the name of Jesus Christ, I tell you that you are whited sepulchres." He then dismissed his unwelcome visitor. The accounts that come from Florence about the interview may, with very little risk, be taken to be fictitious; they proceed from pens that never have written or can write truth on these subjects; they are not worth reproduction in our columns. The Union says that San Martino brought with him 100,000 france to aid in securing the success of his mission. The bank is known which had orders from the Government to pay the above sum.

#### DEVOTIONS OF THE HOLY FATHER.

On the evening of the 9th instant, the Pope, who had probably heard of the arrival of San Martino with the summons from Victor Emmanuel, went down after dark to Saint Peter's. He was escorted only by four of the Swiss Guards; but when he was men who happened to be on the spot accompanied him. Having entered the church he knelt at the foot of the Altar of the Blessed Sacrament, and remained a long time in silent prayer with his eyes fixed on the tabernacle and his arms extended. Then he ordered the chapel of the Blessed Virgin which is shut up by the enclosures forming the Aula of the Council to be opened, and having entered, and the persons present being grouped around him, he entoned the Litanies of the Saints, all present making the responses devoutly. Then, rising from his knees, he went before the statue of S. Peter, placed for a moment his white head under the bronze foot, kissed it, and then went to kneel at the tomb of the Apostles, and there said the hymn of S. Augustine inserted in the Breviary by order of Pope Urban VIII. beginning, Ante oculos tuos, Domine. He uttered with great emphasis and with deep emotion the words : Gregen toum, Pastor sterne, non deseras; to which those present said the response; Sed per beatos Apostolos tuos perpetua defensione custodias. And the Pope continued : Protege, Domine, populum tuum ad te clamantem, et apostolorum tuorum patrocinio confidentem. Response : Perpetua defensione custodias. The scene was deeply impressive, and reminded some who were present of the vision of Saint John Chrysostome, who heard our Lord speaking to SS. Peter and Paul, and committing to their especial charge the guardianship of the Christian Sion.

the most odious of them it is necessary to point out rassment of the civil list, and the necessity resulting from it of borrowing yearly fifty millions from the the expenses of a great war. So absurd an imputation convicts the writer either of ignorance the most profound as to the laws which in France regulate the finances of the State, or of extraordinary bad faith. Malversations are hardly possible in France, for the auditing of the civil list involves a strict examination, under the supervision of the Legislative Body and the Court of Accounts. Another journal asserts that it is known to all the world that the Emperor Napoleon has invested at Amsterdam a sum of ten millions in Dutch railway shares. I positively contradict the assertion, and what is more, I affirm that the Emperor Napoleon has not a centime invested in foreign funds. A German journal has represented the state of the Emperor in quite a different light, for it alleges that so destittte was he of resources that the Prussian staff at Sedan had to advance him 2,000 thalers. This story is, like the rest, totally unfounded. I have limited myself to pointing to these assertions, so entirely contrary to the truth, not in the hope of putting an end to attacks upon a sovereign who, under the misfortunes that have befallen him, ought to be safe from attack, but in order that all may know how very slender their foundations are, and to how small an amount of faith they are entitled. I trust, sir, you will give this letter insertion in your journal, and, in thanking you by anticipation, in your journal, and, in cassurance, &c., I beg you to receive the assurance, &c., G. Pierrat,

Private Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon.

#### STATE OF PARIS.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Ed-ward Blount, the well-known English banker in Paris, to a private friend in London :-

" Paris, Sept. 13.

" My dear Sir,-If I have not written to you before the reason has been that I feel it totally impossible to convey to anybody the state we are in here. The past seems like a frightful dream ; the present is, vithout personal observation, impossible to describe. Fo-day we have a grand review of at least 150,000 men if not 200,000, the greatest portion Garde Natonal of Paris and Garde Mobile of the provinces The former are well clothed, well armed, and look in famous order and spirits. The latter are admirable. Excercised in 10 days, they have learnt their trade, and are far superior in appearance to the regular troops that left to meet the Prussians. They are well behaved, quiet ; nodrunkenness. The churches were full of them on Sunday; and I have had twelve of them in my house for the last eight days, and I never saw a more respectable corps. They are now all armed and disciplined. They have the spirit of obedience, which the army lacked completely. Can they defend Paris? I believe they can for some time to come-and that the Prussians will find them tougher to deal with than what they have met with as vet.-Negotiations are going on for peace, but, remember what I say, the French will not accept dishonorable conditions. I mean by dishonorable, cession of territory or ships. They would rather fight to the end, and when Paris is lost, retreat to the last fortress in France. They would pay money, as public opinion acknowledges the last government began an unjust war, but more than this neither the government now constituted nor any other could make this people accept. Indeed, no peace would be lasting if France cedes territory; for no time would make either the present generation or the future accept the cession. It would be eternal war. The Times writes the contrary; but I have been forty years in this country, and know the people better than the Times or the French people themselves. I have in general no overweening confidence in my own opinion, but from the beginning of this war my anticipations have always been realized, and you may be sure that what I say above will turn out as I tell you. Now, what is doing about peace? I believe that the foreign ambassadors are doing all they can. Our ambassador, Lord Lyons, knowing, as I do, the qualities that adorn his character, must be using every effort to stop more useless bloodshed, ruin, and devastation; but what is our government do-ing? Has the Queen written to the King of Prus-

'Let the people express their joy.' We entered the one in an English journal which has not hesitated Hotel de Ville amid the vilest insults, and were kept to rank among the causes of the war an embar- for an hour in a corridor still guarded by the form for an hour in a corridor still guarded by the four armed men. At last the committee thought fit to grant us a hearing, but we found in the President's Budget of the Minister of War-loans all traces of language cause for regretting even the outcries of which were made to disappear by merging them in the mob. When a preliminary stage of oaths and imprecations had passed, which was not very speed-ily, our affair was seriously considered. I could wish that all France had been there to witness the conduct of these dictators of a great French and Christian city. With the exception of three, who were polite and well-disposed towards us, the committee was simply composed of men who scemed incapable of anything beyond the most absurd wicked. ness. We had to endure for a full hour all their insults to ourselves, to the Holy Church, and even to the Holy Virgin, which caused us to shudder. The most violent-two old white-bearded men-declared that we ought to be locked up, but happily their advice was not adopted, and we were allowed to leave at half-past seven. I besought one of the three well-disposed members to grant us a safe conduct, but he could only do so upon the condition of our returning to Montelimart instead of pursuing our intended journey. This time we were allowed to leave unattended, but the apprehension of having a second time to experience the 'people's joy,' caused us to address a prayer, to God which was speedily answered, for a tremendous fall of rain had cleared the streets and we were enabled once more to reach the station. But our troubles were not yet over, Scarcely had we entered the waiting-room when a detachment of National Guards entered, and once more arrested us. I was worn out with fatigue, and I said to the officer, who ordered me to follow him, No. Sir, I will not go. I have been arrest d al-ready twice to-day and that is enough? 'Follow me? 'But I have a safe conduct.' 'What of that?' exclaimed all the men together. 'You must come? I declared I would not go, and then, leaving two men to guard us, the others went off with the safe conduct to seek their captain. After some time the captain appeared and told me that I might proceed and I returned to Montelimart at one o'clock in the

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

morning."

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC USME-TERY ON THE FALLS ROAD, BELFAST .- On S ptember 18. at eleven o'clock, the new Roman Catholic Cemetery at Miltown, on the Falls Road, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. A very large number of the Ro-man Catholics of the town assembled to witness the ceremony. A marquee was creeted in the centre of the ground, in which a temporary altar was placed. In accordance with the prescribed rules five wooden crosses were creeted in the cemetery, one about twelve feet high in the centre, and the others about six feet high. One of the four was placed at one extremity of the cemetery, in front of the large cross, and another in the other extremity, behind the middle cross; the third in the third extremity, to the right; and the fourth in the fourth extremity, to the left of the middle cross. Three lighted candles were placed on each of the crosses-one at the top, and one on each of the extremities of the arms-and remained burning till the conclusion of the ceremony. Shortly after eleven o'clock a procession of the clergy was formed, who proceeded from the marquee to the centre cross, and thence round the boundary of the entire grounds. The usual ceremony, which consisted of sprinkling the crosses with holy water, was gone through. Afterwards Low Mass was celebrated in the marquee by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of St. Malachy's Church; and after the Gospel, the Rt Rev Dr Grimley, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope, preached a sermon from Hebrews ix 27. There was a charge of six pence admission to the grounds, and upwards of £300 was realized from the service.

NEW CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION, RATHANGAN .- Much gratification and delight is felt throughout the parish of Rathangan, on account of the rapid progress which is being made in the erection of the new Church of the Assumption, which was recently commenced at the instance of the justly-beloved Pastor, Very Rev. Canon O'Toole, who has generously undertaken the responsibility of so vast a project. None but those who have entered upon similar undertakings can fully appreciate the anxiety and incessant labour which is imposed on one who comever pardon a government which shows culpable mences such a task. The close supervision over the numerous and important details which is required in carrying out the building of an ordinary editive is very great indeed but for the building of a church, it is sufficient to tax the best energies to their utmost tension. It is highly gratifying to see this Church rising symmetrically day after day, its tri-coloured stone giving its exterior that elegant appearance which will attract every eye. The following is the acknowledgment of the Very Rev. Canon of sums received by him towards its crection :-John Bryan, a native of Rathangan, from America, £1; a Child of the Parish, residing in Dublin, £1; Hugh Connors, Clearystown District, £1; Rev. Martin Fortune, Annaeurra, £1; Patrick Donegan, Dublin, £1; Richard Clanoy and his brother Nicholas, both residing in America, and natives of this parish, £10 each .-Werford People. FIVEMILETOWN NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL .- The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Chapel, about to be raised in that town by the Catholic congregation of Fivemiletown, will be performed on Sunday, 25th inst., by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher. The site for the building has been granted for ever by Hugh De Fallenburg Montgomery, Esq., lord of the manor. Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at twelve o'clock, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Smyth of the order of Dominicans.

mac steadily. The latter felt anything but easy, and rose to leave.

"Let me not disturb you, young man," said Catholic papers of Italy. the woman; "my son has been absent for the last few days, and I'm thankful at his return."

"Remain a little," said the young man, " and have something to cat."

Cormac was easily induced to remain, and so resumed his seat.

Cormac fancied he had seen his new companion somewhere during the fight in Ballinahinch, but was afraid to ask him.

Not so the other, who thought he recognized in Cormac one of the leaders. He instantly inquired if his surmises were correct.

Cormac acknowledged he had been so engaged, and instantly the young man held out his hand, which the other kindly grasped in return.

The mother of the young fellow was rejoiced beyond measure at this mutual recognition, and kept repeating a string of prayers and praise while she hurricdly prepared the humble meal.

into approaching danger, and when the quick ear of Cormac heard the sound of approaching footsteps, he went towards the door to have a look out.

The old woman intercepted him, saying she herself would occasion no notice. She returned in a moment, intimating that it was two men just then passing.

As they did so, Cormac stationed himself at a spot where he could see them.

The color came and went in his face as he beheld Fleming accompanied with another man. For a moment or two he could not speak.

The young man was the first to break the silence, and inquired if Cormac knew either of the strangers?

"Yes!" replied Cormac, "one of them is Fleming, a deadly enemy.'

"What !" exclaimed the other, " Fleming of the estates ?"

"The same," answered Cormae; and the young fellow sprang to the door, but his mother had caught him by the arm.

"Barney," she said, "remember your promise to your dying father!"

"Oh, that I had never made it !" groaned forth the young man, while his whole frame with excitement.

He turned towards Cormac, and begged to be excused. "But," he exclaimed, "if you knew the villainy of that unhanged dog, you by the King of Italy with a letter to the Pope, "in the seleme moment, when the King's Government would pity me for not being able to take his the solemn moment when the King's Government life."

"I know him well, too well," said Cormac; "but there is a hand will overtake him yet;" were he but on the field of battle I would have Government's anxiety to secure the spiritual inde- newspapers to pass without contradiction. Among tain silence, but a voice from the crowd exclaimed.

#### THE ITALIAN CABINET AND ROME.

The Unita has the following article on the policy pursued by the Italian Ministry in reference to the Roman question :---

"It is difficult to refrain from indignation when one looks at the duplicity of the declarations made by the Italian Government, in the Chamber at Florence, on the subject of the Roman occupation. On the 19th of August last, Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Deputies that even if there were no Convention of September, the Roman State ought to be respected 'in virtue of the common law of nations."

Again, on the 24th ultimo, he made the following declaration in the Senate, (we quote from the Florentine Hansord):---

"Visconti-Venosta. The honourable gentleman (Giotto-Pinta) asks me if I am prepared to transfer to Rome the Department of Foreign Affairs. I ask him in reply, is he prepared to advise such a course? Is he prepared to go there with a violent and immediate invasion ; is he prepared to solve the Rohile she hurriedly prepared the humble meal. man question by taking action of a decisive Every little incident or sound was magnified character forthwith; action perhaps involving to approaching danger and when the quick violent and bloody conquest? I may tell the hon. Deputy that such a course must have at least two very serious inconveniences; it is in contradiction to our declared policy, and it places us in antagonism with the public opinion of the whole of Europe [L'inconveniente di porre contro di noi l'opinione di tutta l'Europa]. There is no one I am sure in this House who is prepared to urge such a course upon the Government. The difficulties with which the Roman question is beset, are real, and inseparable from it, the concurrence of many conditions is needed to ensure a success that shall be lasting ; we must not commit the country to a policy of chance -a policy subject to events which we are unable to direct or to foresee."

It was five days after the utterance of these sentiments-namely, on the 29th of August-that Vis-conti-Venosta addressed to the diplomatic representatives of Italy abroad a circular, in which, amidst a mass of official verbiage and bitter charges of misgovernment and other delinquencies against the Holy See, he announces the intention of his Government to repudiate the Convention of September, and to occupy the Roman States. Another diplo-matic circular, dated the 7th inst., followed, more clearly developing the intentions of the Florentine Cabinet; and on the 11th the following announce-ment appeared in the Official Gazette :--- "The King, upon the proposition of the Council of Ministers has this day issued his commands to the army to enter the Roman provinces."

#### THE SUMMONS TO THE POPE.

On the 8th instant Signor Lanza, the Italian Prime Minister, addressed to Signor Ponza di San Martino a letter, informing him that he is charged is called upon in the interests of Italy and of the Holy See, to take those measures which are necessary for the security of the national territory." After a great deal of the usual cant about the Italian

#### " GOD AND COUNTRY."

With these words the venerable and beloved Archbishop of Paris begins the pastoral letter which peril.

"God and Country!" "These words are the grandest of the human tongue," writes the great ever pardon those who abandon her in her direst and patriotic prelate of the Capital. He is a scholar moment? Let Mr. Gladstone ponder on this, Starto whom the deeply-studied page has told what causes have moved men to do the grandest deeds. What impulses have taught them to forget themselves, to scorn delights, to welcome toil to sigh for sacrifice, to spend rich blood and precious treasure, and spare nothing of all the things that are dearest to the natural man, in the pursuit of truth, the championship of right, the struggle after Justice? He is a man to whom youth is of the past, and from whose mind the rosy mists of fancy have faded away in the pure white light of reason. He is a priest, a preacher of the Gospel of the Lord, a servant of the Prince of peace. He is a prelate of the Church, the guide of those who are named to be the guides of many.

And it is he, the man of learning and of years, the consecrated priest, the mighty prelate, who stands forth in the hour of darkness to speak the truth as a duty imposed by his high position, to associate the names of God and country, and to pro-nounce these words, the grandest which the human tongue can utter.

He speaks of the salvation of his cherished counry as ardently as one might speak of the salvation of a perilled soul. He defines the dutics now imposed upon his people. The work of the layman is to fight. The work of the cleric is to minister. The work of all, one in which the most lofty spirits can join with the most pious hearts, is to pray to the Almighty.

This is the genuine wisdom. This is the true religon. The conduct of this prelate is a reproof and an example to those who say that love of God should be dissociated from love of country, or that the one forbids the other. They are inseparable, not incompatible.

All shepherds are not without reproach. There are prests who speak as if they had no country, and prelates whose writings are alien, or perhaps cosmopolite, but by no chance patriotic. These good men cannot see, like their venerable brothers of Paris, that countries are to be saved as well as souls, but for all that their error cannot affect the truth, nor their blindness make sight the less a blessing. -Nation.

#### THE EX-EMPEROR.

#### A VINDICATION BY HIS SECRETARY.

#### (To the Editor of the London Times) Wilhelmshohe, Sept. 15.

Sin,-Since the occurrence of the sad events in France the Emperor Napoleon has been the object of the most violent attacks and of calumnics of all kinds, which he will doubtless only treat with contempt; but if it is right in him to remain silent under such circumstances, it is impossible that those persons who are attached to him should permit the daily publication of these reports in French and foreign

sia? What is Lord Granville doing? Does he think that the majority of the English nation will apathy at such a moment? You may be sure that a he has addressed to his clergy in view of a present of anxiety and suspense, and a future of sacrifice and peril. continuation of this war is fraught with danger to every constituted government in Europe, and to none more than our own. Has France for the last 20 years ever been false to England, and will she ring in the provinces is necessary for singers and actors, but is it worthy of a Prime Minister at such a moment? Pray pardon me if I pour out my indignation upon you. I owe something to this generous and valiant nation, and if a forty years' residence in the country can give any weight to my word, it will be but a poor return.

" Most truly yours, "ED. BLOUNT."

#### THE REPUBLIC AT LYONS.

The Univers publishes a letter from the Abbe Marie Gabriel, of the Trappist Monastery of Aiguebelle, dated September 10, which gives some account of the state of the city of Lyous at that date, The Abbe says :----

"I left Aiguebelle on Monday, the 5th of this month, with a newly professed brother. I was not aware that the Republic had been proclaimed at Lyons, where we arrived about 10 o'clock at night. The next day I intended to continue my journey with the Abbe of the Monastery of Vaise to attend the general chapter of Montague. When I sought to leave the Monastery at Vaise, two men, of repulsive appearance, armed with muskets, stopped me, exclaiming 'We shall not allow you to remove.' I spoke to one who was blackened with coal dust, and

asked whether he intended to prevent us from proceeding. His reply was. 'Go on, then ; but you must go by the Rue St. Pierre.' I did not comprehend. the meaning of that direction, and allowed myself to be taken where they pleased. The carriage then set off, escorted by these two men, who, with violent threats, insisted upon our proceeding only at a walking pace, while a yelling crowd surrounded us. In the Rue St. Pierre we found a post of the National Guard. The carriage was surrounded, and I was submitted to a ridiculous examination. It was insisted that we were bearing arms, and, having compelled us to alight, we were locked up in the guardhouse and our luggage closely examined. At last we were permitted to leave, but the train by which we had intended to proceed had gone, and therefore we had to wait for the next train. About 5 o'clock we returned to the Croix Rousse, but scarcely had we reached the station when four men, armed with muskets, and two members of the committee which has assumed the government of the Department of the Rhone, surrounded us, and required us to accompany them to the Hotel de Ville. All objections were useless, and the only answer vouchsafed to my declaration that we had already been examined was a repetition of the command, 'Follow us.' We then had to walk from the railway station to the Hotel de Ville like malefactors in custody in the midst of an enormous crowd, which applauded our capture and hurled incessant insults towards us. When we reached the Place des Terreaux the uproar was deafening. One of the Commissaries endeavored to ob-

PROLIFIC PARENT .- There has died here within the last few days an old woman, in Water street, named Sarah Brady. She was the mother of fourteen children, the grandmother of no fewer than fifty-seven, and has fifteen living great grand-children .- Enniskillen Correspondent.

THE IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS .-- The call of volunteers for the Irish Ambulance Corps, made by the Committee for the Aid of the Wounded Soldiers of the French Army, has met a ready response. Mr. A. Lesage, Lower Sackville-street, is already in receipt of over five hundred applications from persons desirous to volunteer, and more, properly authenticated as the conditions of taking service require, are coming in hourly.

THE MAGISTRACY .- ANTEIN AND DERRY .- The Lord Chancellor has appointed Captain A. M. Armstrong, of Culmore House, Kilrea, to the Commission of the Peace for the County Antrim, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Donegal, K. P., Lieutenant of the county. Captain Armstrong has also been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Londonderry, on the recommendation of R. Peel Dawson, Esq., M. P., Lieutenant of the county.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATE FOR ENNISKILLEN.-At the monthly meeting of the Enniskillen Board of Town Commissioners, held in the Town Hall on Friday, the following resolution was proposed by Anthony Cassidy, Esq., and seconded by R. Packenham Walsh, Esq., M.D.J.P., and passed unanimously:-"That the board present a memorial to the Right Hon. Baron O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor, praying that the chairman of the board, James Coalten, Esq., be appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Enniskillen, during the term of his office.

THE NATIONAL TRACHERS .- On Saturday a public

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCT. 21, 1870.

meeting, presided over by William Johnstone, Esq., M. P., was held in Downpatrick, to consider the edu-ation question, and also the grievances of the National teachers of Ireland. Resolutions were unaninously passed urging on government the desirability nously passed urging on government the desirability of increasing the salaries of the teachers ; of granting of mereasing allowances ; condemnatory of the system of payments for results ; and in favour of compulsory ducation. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE POLICE AND A MOB IN THE COUNTY DEBLIN.-An affray occurred on Sunay night at Blackrock, county Dublin, between the police and a mob which they met on the road marchponce and a leader in military order, singing and uttering political cries. Two constables were set upon and severely kicked and beaten, their swords having leen taken from them and used against them. A sergeant who came up was also disarmed, and cut with his own sword. Notice was given at the police station, and a force came to the rescue of the constables and the mob was dispersed. Four men were arrested, and were remanded by the magistrates, who refused bail.

Constable James Ahern, for many years stationed at Ballynonty and Cashel, has been promoted to the rank of Head-Constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He carned through zeal and efficiency in service of his owner, the Queen of England, this recognition of merit. Head-Constable Ahern has been appointed to Carrick-on Suir. Mr. Thomas Wyse, late sub-inspector at Youghal, has been pronoted to the rank of County Inspector. Loughrea, Galway E., will be his future station.

With pride and pleasure the Galway Vindicator anpounces the appointment of Surgeon F. M. Ward as demonstrator in the School of Medicine of the Catholic University. From a number of candidates Surgeon Ward was selected. For two sessions he had occupied the same position in the Queen's College, until circumstances, most honorable to himself, compelled him to withdraw, deeply regretted by the students who were under him.

The Poor-law clerk of the Waterford Union, J. C. Hennessy by name, disappeared recently, leaving the treasury of the Union minus about £200. A number of confiding friends are also said to bemoan his sudden and entirely unexpected departure.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF C. ROSSELLEN, OF ROXWELL Horse. - Intelligence reached Ennis on Monday, Sept. 19, announcing the death, at Kilkee, of Charles Rossellen, Esq., of Roxwell House, Kildysart. This much lamented gentleman was, according to information received, in the act of opening the hall-door of his lodge at Macdonnell-terrace, during the prevalence of the great gale, the fury of which was tremendous in Kilkee, when a sudden heavy squail mised him off his feet and carried him over the parapet of the stairs, which he just descended, and received such severe injuries that he died soon after

FATAL VAN ACCIDENT AT KINGSTOWS .- On the 20th of September, between four and five o'clock, a very and accident occurred in Upper George's street, whereby a young child named Kavanagh lost her life. It appears that a van, owned by Messre. P. Redmond & Co., driven by a young man named James Keogh, was coming slowly along the street. when the child in question, who was not observed by the driver, was run over and sustained such severe injuries that she died in a short time after being removed to her father's house, situated about thirty yards from the scene of the accident. Much sympathy is felt for the parents, who are very re-speciable tradespeople living in Mulgrave-street. Keegh, the driver of the van, is known to be a very steady and careful young man.

MR. WYSE, COUNTY INSPECTOR -- Very many of our readers, says the Cork Examiner, both in the Counties of Cork and Waterford will read with satifaction the announcement that Mr. Thomas Wyse, late subinspector at Youghal, has been promoted to the will be his future sphere. The selection is likely to prove a happy one for the claims which his family and name have upon the country at large, and his own dignified and honorable conduct through life must command the appreciation of the dashing gentry of the gallant West who shall soon learn that he is "the man for Galway." Towards the men under his charge Mr. Wyse, as an officer, has been always as kind and considerate as duty and disci-

no yault around it, as it lay in an ordinary excavation. The impression of the workmen who found the coffin was that the remains had lain where they were discovered since the period before the dissolution of the Priory of All-Hallows, which formerly occupied the site of Trinity College, and that they were those of some dignified ecclesiastic. The fact that several portions of the foundations of the priory were come upon near the coffin, in excavating for the new tank, would favor the supposition that the interment had been made in times previous to the modern shape of the coffin rendered that idea not a remarkable, if the remains he not so ancient as supposed, is that there is no tradition of any interment having been made in the place where the coffin was found in comparatively modern times, and, therefore the discovery has created all the more interest Near the head of the coffin a stone column was found, which had been sawn across in the centre, and

had the connecting ends hollowed out, and then fitted together again. This, it was contended, had been designed as an urn to contain the heart of the tenant soon be thrown on the discovery' as Sir William to be buried, where the coffin was discovered .- Freeman, September 21.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION. - The following important Declaration on the subject of education is being extensively signed throughout the country by, as stated in the document, the Parliamentary electors :

- We, the undersigned Irish Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen, being registered Parliamentary electors, deem it our duty to declare, as follows, our conscientious convictions respecting the momentous question of education in Ireland :-----That education to be fruitful of good must be
- founded on religion ; and that non-religious education tends to subvert religion and morality in Catholic youth. Our practical conviction of the truth of these principles is evinced by maintaining over 6,000 boys and youths in Catholic schools and colleges, at an annual cost to ourselves of about a quarter of a million sterling. -That while unwilling to interfere with the
- rights of our Protestant fellow-countrymen, we claim for ourselves, as Christian guardians and Irish Catholics, the right-a right with which we will admit no interference-to give to our children an education based upon and interwoven with the religion which we believe to be true, and conformable to the teachings of the
- Church of which we are members. III .- That, our forefathers having transmitted to us our religion unsullied, we are determined to hand it down unsullied to those who will come after us; and, as for this purpose Catholic education is necessary, we are determined to use all constitutional means in resisting, as an encroachment on our civil and religious liberties, every attempt to force upon us, Catholics, any system of education-university, intermediate, or primary-which is not based upon the Catholic religion.
- -That we protest against the assertion that the just claims of Catholics can be met by the extension or perpetuation of the mixed system, whether by the crection of new institutions, by the maintenance of the Queen's Colleges and Model Schools, or by changing Trinity College, Dublin, into a mixed college.
- -That inasmuch as we, Catholics, who entertain these conscientious opinions, contribute equally with our fellow-subject to the public taxes, it is but just that endowments and all other advantages afforded by the State to educational institutions, based upon Protestant or non-religious principles, should in the fullest sense of equality be shared with Catholic institutions, which alone are in accordance with the religious opinions of the great mass of the people of Ireland.
- VI .- We, therefore, demand such a change in the system of public education-primary, intermediate, and university-in Ireland as will place us

with the authority of united Ireland. At present we invite the adhesion of all who are willing to co-operate in the general object of obtaining for Irelard a parliament of our own. When our Association becomes strong enough to recommend such a step, we propose to invite our countrymen to meet in a general Conference finally to settle on the details of a plan such as Ireland may present for acceptance to the English Parliament and Ministers.

"We have pledged ourselves that we seek nothing revolutionary, We desire the restoration of the old foundation of Trinity College, but the freshness of institutions of Sovereign, Lords, and Commons of the wood and the texture of the velvet, and the Ireland, a Constitution under which, we believe, the prerogatives of the monarchy, the rights of property probable one. What renders the discovery the more and the privileges of the people would be all equally secure.

"We cannot at present propose the exact framework of an Irish house. This like the plan of a Federal Union, should be the work of the proposed Irish nation should be fully and adequately represented.

"We cannot too strongly or too emphatically disclaim any purpose or object of any religious ascendancy or any attack upon the property or rights of any of the coffin. No doubt every available light will one. We do so distinctly for each and every man who is a member of our body. There is not one of Wilde and several other distinguished archaeologists us who would not be ready to adopt the principle of attended vesterday and took a large degree of inter- some of the American States, which declares it a est in "the find," and the college records are to be fundamental and inviolable part of the Constitution searched to see if any of the old dignataries of the that religious equality shall forever be preserved. University had expressed a desire, which was fulfilled There is not one of us who should not assent to the provision so often inserted in the oaths imposed on the Irish people that the existing settlement of property should never be disturbed.

"We invite any of our countrymen who may have most remote apprehension of danger from the Irish Parliament to their religion, their liberty, or their property, to suggest any guarantee, to be made an inviolable part of the constitution which we seek.

"Upon these principles we invite the aid of all Irishmen. In the name of our country we implore of them to forget those dissensions and distrusts which have so long divided and cursed our country. In the ranks of our association, even as it stands today, we present to them a proof that it is possible to bring together Irishmen hitherto separated, and unite them in their country's common cause. We have proved more-we have shown that we can differ under circumstances calculated to try our union, and yet forget those differences when called on to meet as Irishmen and as friends. If our countrymen will respond in the same spirit to the call we make to them the day is not far distant when Irishmen will, in their union, prove themselves parents, representing four-and-a-Lalf millions of | worthy of self-government, and, in so proving themselves, most assuredly obtain it."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION .- We understand that a Committee of some of the most influential Catholics of the town has been formed and has had several meetings to consider the best means of meeting the present crisis in Catholic Education. From enquiries instituted, the deficiency in school accommodation, so far as the returns received go, show that to provide shools for the Roman Catholic children, liable otherwise to be driven into the rateaided schools, will require an expenditure of twentytwo thousand pounds. We observe that a public meeting is to be held in October to rouse Catholics to exertion in this emergency. All will have to be up and doing if we are to have our own in this matter.-Licerpool Catholic Times.

ITALY AND ROME .- The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Prin. p.d Secretary of State for Foreign Aflairs, by Sir George Bowyer, Bart. --- Temple, Sept. 15. Dear Lord Granville,---As I devoted many years in Parliament to the defence of the Holy See, and I thereby excluded myself from all those objects of honorable ambition which are the rewards of Parliamentary life. I think I have a right to address you and Her Majesty's Government regarding the momentous events which are taking place in Italy. The breach of a solemn treaty and the usurpation of the territories and sovereign rights of the most ancient and venerable line of Princes in Christendom, who have held so great a place in the religion, the history, the civilization, and the public law of Europe and the world, demand from every statesman the gravest consideration. But the consequences of this aggression ar still more important. The Sovereign Pontiff, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, holds spiritual authority over a more or less numerous population in every country in the world. For this reason it has always been held as an axiom that he cannot be the subject of any Sovereign or State, and the most eminent British statesmen have considered the independence of the Holy See, which exercises religi-ous influence and spiritual jurisdiction over millions of British subjects, a material part of their policy .---gered. What will be the result of the present complication I will not attempt to discover; but I maintain that it is a duty which Her Majesty's Governto Ireland and to all Her Maiesty's Roman Catholic subjects here and in the colonial and other foreign possessions of the Crown, to see that the indepenlence of the Holy See is fully and absolutely secured. I therefore hastien to bring this important matter before your lordship and before Her Majesty's Government, I remain, yours faithfully, GEORGE

resembles. As Alfred by his skill on the harp, ob said, at the worst moment of the crisis : "Do not tained admission to the Danish camp and defeated think of the dynasty, think only of France" the trade of political agitation. Any young man obtaining lucrative public employment. It is true the difficulties are somewhat enhanced since that love -- Your obedient servant, memorable July evening four years ago. Stronger railings have replaced the rotten old fence which fell before the fury of Mr. Beales's followers. But the stronger the railings the greater the glory of the destroyer; and what bars shall confine the ambition of the orator who sees in the stump a convenient stepping-stone to the judicial bench ?- Pa? Mall Gazette.

"MORAL" ENGLAND .--- If the shooting down a few landlords in Ireland caused the passing of a tyrannical Corcion Bill, why do the Legislature refrain from meeting out the same measure to England? To pass over the murders and crimes of violence of the provinces, last Monday's police reports, in addition to the usual charges of dishonesty and drunkenness, rowdyism and debauchery, and the like, showed a catalogue of six murders, or attempts at murder in London alone ; two of the criminals being women, one a mother, whose brutal and persistent endeavours to do away with her own infant were calmly watched by a crowd of idle gazers, who seemed to look on the thing as an exciting spectacle got up expressly for their amusement. Is it not time for something to be done to diminish these constant exhibitions of fine free savagery in our metropolis ?- We kly Register.

The so-called " Baby Farming Case" has ended in a verdict of murder against Margaret Waters, the woman who was the principal agent in the crime, and a heavy blow has thus at length been struck at one of the greatest iniquities of our day. The facts, both in themselves and in connexion with the further revelations they suggest, form one of the most horrible and distressing stories ever brought to light in a Court of Justice. It had long been believed that such practices existed, but until now no attempt had been made to bring them within the cognizance of the law. In a certain class of journals advertise, ments have constantly appeared headed "Adoption." and offering "A good home, with a mother's love and care, to a respectable person wishing her child to be entirely adopted." It was added that a premium of £5 "included everything." There was little room for doubt that these advertisements afforded a cover under which illegitimate children were secretly disposed of. Infants were constantly found dead by the police under railway arches and in other waste places, particularly in the south of London; and at the beginning of this year such discoveries became painfully numerous. At length a Sergeant of Police, by answering an advertisement in the character of a parent who wished his child adopted, traced the sister of the woman Waters to the house in which they lived. He had at the same time discovered the mother of an infant recently adopted" by these women. This combined evidence has enabled the prosecution to prove that the death of the child, which subsequently occurred was due to its wilful maltreatment by Waters .-High praise is due to the Sergeant for the service he has thus rendered, and we are glad to see he was yesterday thanked and rewarded by the Lord Chief Baron. There was no legal evidence to convict Ellis, the sister of Waters, of complicity in the crime of murder, though she is no less morally culpable than her sister. She was, however, convicted of conspiring to obtain money by false pretences. For this offence she was liable to penal servitude ; unable to appreciate, has only sentenced her to hard

labor for 18 months .- Times, 27th alt. Margaret Waters, the notorious Laby farmer

his enemics, so Mr. Beales by harping on one string ever faults the Emperor may have committed, and of popular grievances was able to enter Hyde-park they were more against Rome than against France, and to rout Sir Richard Mayne and his forces, the mother and the son have deserved only admira-Again, as King Alfred was so busily employed in tion and good-will. If they are reviled for a morimming his bow and arrows that he let the cakes ment by men anxious only to divide their spoils, in the cottage burn, so Mr. Beales, while engaged in France will respect, and history will do them justice trimming his political weapons, allowed his revising But it is fair to the Emperor to add, on the same barristership to slip through his fingers; and last, unquestionable authority, that he was earnestly but not least, Alfred was personally engaged in 56 opposed to the war, to which he was driven, against battles, while Mr. Beales has taken a prominent his own will and judgment, by the vchement desires part in fully that number of public meetings of a of the French people, and the folly of that pitiful stormy character, and has so comported himself that | Ollivier Ministry which lasted just long enough to the words Beales and Bravery may be considered destroy an Empire and to replace the Constitutional synonymous. But what makes the appointment so Government, which the Emperor had freely innugratifying is the immense encouragement it gives to gurated, by a grotesque Republic, which probably will not last three mouths, and which nobody in all of average ability may, by forcing his way into the France wanted but the scum of a few great cities, Conference -- a Conference in which all classes of the parks when the gates are closed, stand a chance of led by lawyers without places and journalists without money, drunk with ambition and mad with self-St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 12. Μ.

3

LETTER FROM THE VERY REV. DEAN O'BRIEN .--- The following is a letter addressed from the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien to the President of the Central Council of the Liverpool Young Men's Society :---" Limerick, Sept. 15th, 1870. My Dear President,-I avail myself of the first moment after my arrival to thank you, the Central Council, and the Brothers of Liverpool generally, for the superb entertainment with which I was honoured on this day week. The impression on my mind is deep and lasting; but although the personal honour is estimated as the highest I could receive, the demonstratin of the power and carnestness of our brotherhood is a far greater consolation than any personal gratification I could enjoy. In regard to the evidences of a high tone of culture, manliness, and Christian principle, my friend Mr. Butt was impressed even more deeply than myself. I have been accustomed to such manifestations more than Mr. Butt, yet I could not help a felling of honest Irish pride in all that met my gaze wherever I turned in that fine assemblage. Let me beg of the Council once more to work—and work energetically. If my voice could only reach those of our middle and higher classes who have not yet joined or aided you, oh, how I would impress upon them the grand power for the Church and for human society, which wealth and intellect may help to consolidate, if they only come to your side. No more magnificent act of the love of God and man can be ordinarily conceived possible. And, my dear President, I again repeat my strong advice to raise your own hall, All our experience tends to prove that our own premises-reading-rooms, library, lecture- room, coffee room, and room for innocent amusement-are not only an attraction but a consolidation to our Institute, and therefore well worthy the attention of ourselves and all who wish for moral progress. When you are prepared, I will undertake to deliver an oration in one of your great halls to help the grand object; and furthermore, I will make it attractive to every class of hearers in Liverpool. This, however, I add to my former offer, and undertake only to prove more strongly my affectionate interest in your advancement. Farewell for a little. 1 will think of the brothers every day, as those who make my honour and my crown, and who demand my most carnest prayers-as my beloved children.

I am, dear President, ever affectionately yours, R. B. O'BRIEN, D.D., Vicar-General and Dean of Limerick.

To M. Daly, Esq., &c., &c."

AN IRISH NATIONAL AMBULANCE CORPS FOR FRANCE.-MOVEMENT IN LONDON.-Several Irish ladies and gentlemen resident in London, following the es-ample of their country people in Dublin, have formed a national committee in London for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and sending out able-bodied young Irishmen to from an Irish National Ambulance Corps in France. The committee have taken offices at Bolt-court, Flect-street, to which place, it is stated on the placards which are extensively posted throughout the City, all young Irishmen mustapply. Posters and handbills have been widely circulated in the localities and public-houses where the Irish but the Lord Chief Baron, with a leniency we are people are known to frequent. It is stated that the young Irish volunteers will be sent out in companies of 60 or a hundred at a time, and that they will receive an outfit and pay on their arival in France. Large subscriptions have been already received by the committee, which has made an earnest appeal for more, to enable it to send out without delay the hundreds of young and stalwart Irishmen who make daily application -Daily News.

pline would permit, and the people, who are not bad jadges, loved and liked him.

Wife desertion is a crime that cannot be laid against Ireland or the Irish race. We feel a jealous but honest pride in the moral and religious tone that prevails in Ireland in these terrible times. The high sense which her sons entertain now, as ever of their moral, religious, and social obligations and domestic ties and duties, never stood higher in the brightest days of Ireland. The point turned up at the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Ballinrobe. It would be well if some of the guardians of other unions would take instructions from our report. The laws which are made to govern charities should not be strained against the supplicants of charity ; above all, their necessities should not be made a pretence for leveling against them a serious criminal offence. There are no people on earth have a higher or better sense of the moral obligations of the married state, and none, certainly, carry them out with more fidelity and affection. The want of home government has been most destructive to Ireland's industry. Misgovernment has forced an annual emigration upon her hardy sons of toil. It must not be thought that while struggling against the misfortunes of the unnatural position thus forced upon the Irish laborer, the wife of his bosom shall be called upon to prosecute him as a criminal. Such is not the law. The most extensive absentee landowners in this county favor the decay, if not the destruction of towns, and necessarily the destruction of industry. Hence the unnatural position forced upon the hardy sons of toil. It is a strange result of government that the landowner and the laborer should be absentees, the one from choice, the other of necessity .- Mayo Examiner.

ACCIDENT ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY LINE .-- A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning, September 22, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway line, at the place known as the Middle Arch, Sea-bridge, opposite Fairview Strand, Clontarf. The victim of the accident was a gentleman named Francis Dillon, a retired civil service officer, aged about sixty-six years, who resided with a sister at No. 8 Gloucester street. It would appear that the deceased had been in the habit of walking nearly every morning on the Wharf road, having a dog with him. It was his general habit to bathe when the tide served, and to swim the dog. It is said that Mr. Dillon was in the habit of swimming the dog from the Fairview side into the open water through the arches of the viaduct, and that he used to take evident pleasure in seeing the animal swim quickly with the current, according to the direction in which it ran. The probability is that on the occasion on which he met his death, the dog was in the water with Mr. Dillon, as he was undressed, as if he had been bathing, when he was killed, and that when it passed through the arch he got on the line to cross over and see it coming through.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT TRINITY COLLEGE. - A coffin containing a human skeleton was found yesterday morning at a depth of twelve feet beneath the surface of the ground, under the campanile in Trinity College, where some men are at present constructing a water-tank. The coffin, which had been covered with velvet, was of the ordinary shape, but on a footing of perfect equality with our fellowsubjects who entertain no conscientious objections to existing systems, and will remove the civil disabilities which are at present inflicted upon us for our religious opinions in this matter of education."

ADDRESS OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

#### To the People of Inland.

"FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN-The time is come when we think it our duty publicly to address you, and invite That independence is now compromised and endanyour co-operation in attaining the object which we are associated to promote.

"That object is the restoration to Ireland of that right of domestic legislation, without which Ireland ment owes to the country in general, and especially can never enjoy real prosperity or peace.

We have resolved with one consent to ask that restoration.

We have also resolved to accompany this with a proposal of such a Federal Union between the three portions of the United Kingdom as may still combine them into one Imperial State. We are sure that in such a union there is nothing derogatory to the dignity or inconsistent with the freedom and welfare of Ireland. On the contrary, we believe that such a Federal arrangement ought naturally to have followed the assertion of Ireland's independence by the Volunteers of 1782. If such an arrangement had been entered into, instead of the destruction of the Irish Parliament, we are persuaded that Ireland would be now a free, a happy, and a contented country.

"The time is favourable for pressing such an ar-magement on the English Parliament and government. Two years ago they desired to unite into one dominion the North American provinces of the British Crown. The course taken in the statute which effected this was to leave to each province its own separate parliament for the management of its own affairs, and to establish for the dominion at h. ge, one united parliament, to which each province sends its representatives, "In this statute we have the recent and remark-

able admission of the principle, that where it is desimble to combine two separate countries into one state, that combination ought to be effected without the destruction of the separate government and parliament of each.

"This is just the principle which we contend ought to be applied to Ireland. The example of the Canadian Dominion is sufficient to establish that there is no inconsistency between a union of two countries in one parliament, and the preservation of local self-government for each.

"We do not undertake to fix the limits of the power which ought to be assigned to an Imperial and an Irish Parliament. We have in our resolutions indicated the broad principles upon which the division of power should be based. It is easy to find abundant precedents and examples, not only in the incorporation of Canada, but the Federal Unions existing in every part of the world, and under every form of government. All we now assert is the great principle that Ireland needs a parliament of her own, and that this parliament ought to have the management of Irish affairs, while we are willing to concede to a combined parliament all powers that can be shown to be necessary to maintain the integrity and unity of the countries.

The time is not come for offering the complete

Bowyer.-The Right Hon, Earl Granville, K.G." The Hon. William Reginald Herbert, who was ost in the "Captain," was the third son of Lady Herbert of Lea, and was born in 1854. He had passed an excellent examination for the rank of midshipman, and was considered an officer of unusual promise.

Some returns, published by order of the House of Commons, prove that an average Scotchman imbibes considerably more than double the quantity of alcohol consumed by the average Irishman. The number of gallons retained for consumption, "as beverage only" in Scotland last year was 5,285,329. The quantity reserved for home use, as beverage, in Ireland, was 4,934,360. As the population of Ireland is double that of Scotland, we discover that on the average the Scotch consume double the quantity of spirits consumed by the Irish-and more. It is curious that four times the quantity of rum is used by Scotchmen compared with Irishmen. The former consumed 264,807 gallons of run, the latter 111,050. -Irish Times.

The inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Irish Mail train at Tamworth is proceeding. The pointsman, who worked alternately with the man who is accused of culpable negligence, has sent in his resignation. He declines to retain the fearful responsibility of such a position. These men are worked for twelve hours consecutively. It is too great a strain for the human machine. They become sleepy and drowsy, and probably in a state of semi-consciousness send a train into the wrong sliding. Such economy on the part of railway companies is criminal in the highest degree.

MR. EDMOND BEALES AND KING ALFRED .--- The appointment of Mr. Edmond Beales to a county court judgeship is a well-deserved tribute to his exertions on behalf of law and order. Who is so well fitted to preside over a court of justice as one who presided over the destruction of Hyde-park railings, and who has proved his qualifications for the post by the final recovery of the small debt due to him from her Majesty's Government ? County court employment is, moreover, an honour peculiarly adapted for Mr. Beales. The original creation of these courts or schyremotes is generally attributed to King Alfred,

hung on the 11th in London for the murder of the Cowan infant. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT MASS IN ENGLAND.-

To the Editor of the London Tablet .- Sm,-As the

English press displays just now more than its usual power of fiction, and less than its usual delicacy and consideration, in speaking of the members of the French Imperial family, it may interest your readers to receive some tidings of them which have at least the merit of being authentic. I saw the Empress and her son at the carly Mass in the Church of St. Leonards on Sunday last, As they walked from their hotel at Hastings, and returned also on foot, a total distance of more than two miles, we may conclude with satisfaction that their recent anxieties have not seriously affected their health.-When the Empress arrived at the door of the church accompanied by the Prince Imperial, her niece, a daughter of the Duchesse d'Albe, and several mem-bers of her suit, she was met by the Rev. John Foy, the zealous parish priest of St. Leonards, whose attendants offered her holy water, and conducted by him into the sanctuary where two handsome chairs had been placed for her use and that of her son.-The Empress, whose extreme gentleness and modesty of manner excited general sympathy, appeared for a moment unwilling to receive any mark of honor, but as Mr. Foy persisted, with excellent taste and judgment, in showing respect to one whom only the meanest of men could insult, as certain French and English journalists now do, in her hour of sorrow, the august lady yielded to his wishes. As there happened to be solemn Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, in thanksgiving for the recen Definition. and to obtain the return of peace, the sanctuary and the altar were beautifully decorated with flowers.-It is also worthy of observation that this was probably the only church in England in which, by the zcal of a member of the congregation, lamps had been burned before the image of Our Lady, and prayers daily offered, from the first outbreak of the war, for the preservation of the Imperial family.-It was also the first church in which the Empress and her son met after their long separation.-When the Mass was finished, the whole congregation, of whose feelings Mr. Foy had been the faithful interpreter, stood up spontaneously, and bowed respectfully to the Empress as she passed down the nave. She has lost nothing of her inimitable grace, and tears came into many eyes as they noted her simple and almost timid air, and the artless charm with which she contrived to express at once her surprise, her gratitude, and her resignation. After directing a liberal offering to be made to the church and to the attendants, the Empress, leaning on her son's arm, walked slowly towards Hastings, receiving from all who happened to be abroad at that early hour the marks of sympathy and respect which she has always known how to win, and has certainly done nothing to forfeit .-As the Observer has stated that the Prince Imperial did not hear that his father was a prisoner until he reached Dover. I may mention, on the authority of one who was actually with him, that the news was broken to him in the garden of the house at Maubeuge which he occupied just before he passed into Belgium. The poor child wept bitterly for a quarter of an hour, and then exthere was no inscription remaining to indicate the plan of such a Federal Union. That must come for offering, Mr. Beales, M.A., greatly feeling already displayed by his mother, when she wounding one hundred.—*Chicago Tribune*.

#### UNITED STATES.

REV. HESRY MURPHY, S. J .- The funeral services of Rev. Henry Murphey, S. J., aged 38 years, who died of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bracken, Ésq., No. 296 Henry street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 5th inst., took place at the Church of St. Francis Navier, in West Sixteenth street, in this city on the 7th. Father Murphy was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, and was educated at a public school near that city. When eighteen years old he came to this country, and, after a brief sojourn, went to Montreal, where he entered the Theological, Seminary of St. Sulpice. After a time he joined the Society of Jesus, and on returning to New York, was ordained about five years ago. He was for some time back attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street. The deceased was the brother of the Rev. Mark Murphy, the celebrated linguist, and also of the Rev. P. Murphy, who died a victim to the yellow fever while ministering to the sufferers from that epidemic on Staten Island, a few years ago. The clergymen and relatives of the deceased were present at the obsequies, and, with Rev. John Bapst, Superior to the West Sixteenth street House, accompanied the body to Fordham, where it was interred in the College Cemetery.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. - The will of Mrs. Catherine Drexel, relict of the late F. M. Drexel, was admitted to probate on Monday last, and by its terms \$2,000 is left to each of the following institutions :- St. John's Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and St. Joseph's Hospital. The remainder of the estate, which is valued at \$500,000, is divided amongst the daughters of the deceased and their children. No provision is made for the sons, because (in the language of the deceased) " of having been engaged with their late father for many years in a profitable business, and having succeeded him in it, they all enjoy opportunities of acquiring competencies which are necessarily wanting to my daughters; and the disposition made by me of my estate is not dictated by any greater love or attachment for my daughters, but simply a desire to place all my children, as far as I am able, on a footing of equality." Mr. John D. Vankenan is trustee for the daughters, and Messrs. A. J. Drexel and John D. Lankenan, executors of the Will.—*Philadelphia Ca*tholic Standard.

Thirfy-five men were buried alive on Thursday by the caving in of a coal mine at Caseyville, 111.

WIFE MURDER .--- A drunkard named Carney, livin in Stoughton, Mass., went home and asked his wife who was in bed at the time, for some money; on her replying that she had none to give him, he took an axe, and literally chopped her head to pieces.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER .- The boiler of a steamer belonging to Geo W. Hoyt, an American citizen, and claimed : "Well, I shall mind it less if France is running between Yeddo and Yokohama, Japan, blew saved." He was only manifesting the same generous up on the 19th ult., killing ninteeen persons, and

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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100 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовек-1870.

Friday, 21-St. Hilarion, Ab. Saturday, 22-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 23-Twentieth after Pentecost. Monday, 24-St. Raphael, Arch. Tuesday, 25-SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, MM. Wednesday, 26-St. Evaristus, P. M. Thursday, 27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prussians are, we strongly suspect, beginning to find out that Paris is a hard nut to crack, and that it will test to the uttermost the strength of their teeth. We are told indeed that they hold the same positions as these which they held about a month ago; but then it is hinted that they are willing to lend a favorable ear to propositions for peace, and that the intervention of the other European Powers would not now be repudiated. The Prussians in short are in a very delicate, if not dangerous position, if the Parisians manage to detain them before the walls of the City for a few weeks longer. The autumn is advancing; cold wet weather is at hand; and disease, dysentery and typhoidic fevers, added to hard work and short provisions will be powerful allies to the French. The Prussians ought to be glad, if after a three month's war they be able to dictate the terms of an honorable peace, beneath the walls of Paris.

The accounts of battles that we receive by cable, are very conflicting. On the 14th we learnt that the Prussians were in possession of Orleans, and had driven the French beyond the Loire; and on the 15th it was reported down the bellicose feeling of King William. Freturn to his diocess which he reached on the recommend it to the careful perusal of these that the Prussians at Orleans had surrendered The majority of the population side with the 9th of May last, and where he was received with to the French with all their artillery. What seems certain is that the Prussians are bringing up their heavy siege guns, and expect soon to be able to commence in earnest the bombardment of Paris. General Trochu an able soldier, and the only man at the head of affairs at the present moment in whom it is possible to place confidence, will no doubt make a gallant resistance. The population of the City is represented as full of energy and as determined to defend themselves to the last; the troops for the defence are sufficient in quantity, if their quality be good, for this purpose; they are well supplied with food and ammunition, and under these circumstances may reasonably be expected to hold the enemy at bay, till the rigors of the season, till mortality in the ranks of the besieging army, and the difficulty of bringing up its supplies compel it to retreat. The political and social condition of France indeed is gloomy; but the military position is hopeful, if internal dissensions do not neutralize the advantages which at present the French seem to possess. From Italy we have nothing new to report. A strange or ominous silence is still preserved as to the doings and designs of the Piedmontese Pontiff still remains a prisoner at Rome, and volution of which he is but the tool, has been Ireland will not be slow to take this lesson to heart, and to apply it practically on the first. favorable opportunity. The rule of Queen Victoria over Ireland, her right to the allegiance and obedience of the Irish are at their best not the rule of the Pope over the Papal States; than is his right to the allegiance and obedience of the people of Rome. It is an old proverb Remittances crowded out; shall appear in that whom the Gods doom to destruction, they our next.

first drive mad; and madness on the part of Great Britain it is-menaced as are its crown its church, its aristocracy, its property and its social life by the ever advancing tide of revo-

lution-to give to its adversary the semblance even of an argument in its favor. Russia too will in all probability soon improve the occasion, and apply to Constantinople and the independence of the Sultan, the principles which when applied by Piedmont to Rome, Great Britain applauds and officially recognises as sound. Why should not the Czar proclaim the great city on the Bosphorus the capital of a Russo-Greek or Sclavonic Empire, and thereupon proceed to annex it, and the rest of the territory of the Sultan to the Muscovite dominions? solemn treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. No such treaties have been To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by found strong enough to curb the usurping career of the Piedmontese; why should it be expected that they should offer any obstacle to

conclusion.

nd set free the raiders who last May made an of the same year he was elected Coadjutor of attack on Canada. He warns them that for the Diocess of Quebec, and received Episcopal the future they ought to be good boys and not consecration from the hands of His Eminence do it again. We give below the latest and most Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. important telegrams from the seat of war :- 📕 In the early part of 1855, he undertook the and probably sooner ; the other in like manner LONDON, Oct. 14.-By a balloon that left. Administration of the Diocess, and in 1862 her saves the lives of many children; procures to Paris on the 10th instant, advices have been again visited Rome where he took part in the eceived that the city is amply supplied with great festival of the canonisation of the Japanese benefits of Baptism; and by diminishing the provisions. There are enough on hand to last three months.

An official decree has been published postponing the payment of rent for three months. The Odeon has been converted into a powder episcopal shrone of the Province of Quebec, renagazine.

The Grand Opera House is ful of arms. dreadful havoe among the Prussians, continually Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff. breaking their circle.

LONDON, Oct. 15.-A deserter from Metz eports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted, theugh there is an apparent plenty of ther provisions.

A special despatch from the Hague says :----Great agitation prevails upon the discovery.

A sad duty, one of the saddest that as a Ca-great mortality of the Foundlings taken charge tholic journalist we have ever been called upon of by the Sisters of Charity of the Grey Nunto discharge, devolves upon us this day; that nerv.

of announcing the death of the highest dignitary Charles Francois Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec. This sad event, which however has Charity-receive the greater part of its inmates been expected for some time, occurred on at the most critical period of human life, and in time, and upon the first visit of their Bishop to Thursday of last week, the 13th inst., at about many, if not in most instances, when actually at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, to the death's door. The children committed to its care, deep regret not only of the Diocess which for are not, as is frequently the case with those enfifteen years he has governed so wisely and so trusted to the Foundling Hospital, left naked well, but of all the Catholics of the Province. But its door in the depth of winter, without a miles below Quebec on the 25th of April, 1798, crammed into carpet bags or filthy sacks, and and was consequently at the time of his decease otherwise in a state into the details of which in the 73rd year of his age. He at an early from motives of decency we cannot enter, but period manifested a serious predisposition to-Twhich is such as to render their deaths within wards the ecclesiastical state; and obedient to a few hours after their reception, inevitable. the heaven given call he directed his studies in How then can we call the mortality amongst Russian greed, and inevitable destiny? The that direction, so that on the first of June, 1822, the infants a few hours old whom the Foundling Government of the United States too has now the received the Holy Order of Priesthood from Hospital receives exceptionally great, when we find an excellent precedent for annexing Canada, and the hands of Mgr. Plessis. Having filled the that even amongst the infants whom the Protest for marching an army upon Quebec and Mont-post of parish priest in several of the rural dis- ant Infants' Home receives, and whose chances eal. The United States are par excellence triets, the Rev. M. Baillargeon was in 1831 en- of life are incomparably greater than are those called America; but geographically Canada is trusted with the charge of Quebec, which post of the wretched Foundlings, upwards of one in integral part of America :- argul :- we he occupied up to the Spring of 1850. In half, or fifty per cent perish! leave our readers to draw the inevitable logical that year he visited Rome on a mission from

Pontiff the title of Roman Count. In 1867 in the month of August he mounted the Archi

ceiving on the 2nd of February, 1868, through the hands of Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. The fire from Fort Mont Valerien makes Hyacinthe, the pallium sent to him by His

In October of last year in spite of his increasing years, and his many bodily infirmities, this worthy servant of the Most High God, in obedience to the summons of His Vicar on earth, again undertook the voyage to Rome to assist at the Ecumenical Council summoned by the Holy Father. In the debates, deliberations that the King was about to declare war with and arduous labors of this august assembly of Prussia. There was a row in the King's Cabi-gall the Prelates of the Catholic Church throughnet. The King was told that he must not take yout Christendom, His Grace the Archbishop he initiative. The Crown Prince warned the of Quebec took an active part; and by his in-Ministers if they did not take sides now, Hol-reessant application to the great and important ties the hideous crime is telling with ever in land would regret her inactivity. The Cabinet business therein transacted, weakened still more creasing force; but nevertheless in Protestan appealed to the people. Petitions from all a constitution upon which already time, and England does the writer of the paragraph in parts in favor of giving the States General, not the harassing cares of the Ministry were begin- the London Times find the parallel for heather

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. Montreal Witness is ever making as to the

The "Protestant Infants' Home" is not a of the Catholic Church in Canada, Mgr. Foundling Hospital. It does not-as does the institution under the charge of the Sisters of The deceased was born in a parish about 30 rag of clothing, wrapped up in old newspapers,

Neither Protestant Infants' Homes nor the Archbishop and Bishops of the ecclesiastical. Foundling Hospitals do all the good that their The President of the U. States has pardoned Province of Quebec. In the month of October respective founders may have anticipated, but this is no reason why either should be decried. The one no doubt gives a comfortable home on earth, if but for a season, to many little ones who would, without it, have perished miserably all whom it receives still alive the inestimable martyrs, and was named assistant at the Ponti-stemptation to child-murder, preserves many an fical throne, and received from the Sovereign unnatural mother from the heavier load of guilt which but for it she would have incurred.

A PARALLEL TO CHINA .- This is the caption of a paragraph that we find in the London Times of the 23rd of September last. The writer finds a " parallel to China" in the matter of child murder, but where? does the reader suppose. Not in the countries lying in darkness beneath the shadow of Romish superstition ; but in Protestant England, the land of the "open bible," and basking in the full blaze o that gospel light which flashing from a strun pet's eyes, gave to England the blessings of th Reformation, and of religion pure and undefiled Not that we believe that in the matter o child-murder England is worse than even, if s bad as, other Protestant communities—as th United States for example, upon whose statis the King, the right to declare war, calmed ning to tell. Worn out, he obtained leave to China. We give the article as it is short, and

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH .- The ceremony of blessing a Bell for this new church took place on Sunday last. The occasion was one of much happiness to the Congregation, as was evident from the gay and tasteful arrangementa made, and from the cheerful and hearty response given to the appeal of the Pastor to do all that was necessary and becoming at such a the church. His Lordship arrived punctually at 10 o'clock, and was presented at the door of the Church by the following address which was read by Mr. Wall ;—

To His Lordship, the Right Reverend Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal :-

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

The Catholic inhabitants of this humble locality vail themselves of this your first visit to St. Gabriel hurch, on St. Gabriel Farm, to welcome your return from Rome, where, as a member of the Holy Council of the Vatican, we are well assured your Lordship contributed much to the good of Religion, and thereby to the glory of God, and the happings our common Father, the Pope, Infallible, Pius the Ninth.

Knowing, as many of us have long known, your ordship's kindness of heart towards every member your large Flock, and your anxious desire that cy should advance, day by day, in all that is good we are sure that you are pleased upon this occasion meet in this hitherto comparatively unknown and neglected place an assemblage of Catholics who nave, by hard labor, secured for themselves comfortable homes; and have been enabled, under the lirection of a devoted and wise Pastor, to crect the church which your Lordship is now about to enter, and upon which you will this day confer a lasting benefit, that of blessing and dedicating to the service of God, the bell which for generations to come will daily summon a large number of the faithful to Divine worship,

We feel that it is not necessary to state to your Lordship how desirable it is that, as a Catholic community, we should be strengthened in our present position, and the ministrations of religion made as adequate as possible to our rapidly increasing numbers, to the wants of our children, and to those exigencies which beset a people engaged as we are, some manufacturing establishments, others at labor still more toilsome and wasting,-all exposed to those accidents and trials which religion alone can alleviate, and combat the effects of. The disposition dready shown by your Lordship to extend the Parohical system in your Diocese, to crect the Church, and establish the School, in the midst of the people, and there also to fix the abode of the Priest,-this isposition which your Lordship has so clearly made manifest affords to us abundant assurance that our particular case will not escape your Fatherly re-

We again respectfully bid your Lordship welcome to St. Gabriel Church, and beg your Lordship's Episcopal blessing upon ourselves and our children. Signed on behalf of the Congregation of St. **Gabriel** Church

Edward McKeown, J.P., John McCarthy, William Wall. James Curran, Elie Asselin, Anthony Brogan, N.P.

His Lordship delivered a most affectionate reply in French, and requested Father Colovia to express his thanks in English.

Mass was then celebrated by His Lordship, assisted by the Revd. Mr. Lapierre, Revd. Mr. Salmon, and the Rev. Mr. Colovin, of the Col lege of St. Laurent. A most instructive sermon was preached by Father Colovin, after which the Bell was solemnly blessed by His Lordship. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from the city, all of whom were most generous in their donations towards he Church. We understand that not less than \$500 were contributed.

Crown Prince.

incessant. The Germans are generally passive, no bounds.

and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are complete. Sorties of French at Paris have all been successfully rebelled.

A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived efore Paris from Germany.

The Prussians have retired from Breteuil to aon.

The Prussians say they will soon have rifled uns capable of throwing three hundred pound hells five miles. A number of these ponderus projectiles are on the way for the Baltic.

Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The Parisians lesire above all things to be attacked. As here is no immediate prospect of this, the French are preparing to make a formidable at ack on the besiegers.

The Government authorities are making enormous steel guns to carry 9,000 metres.

From later telegrams we learn that General Trochu has made a sortie in force on the Prusinvaders of the Holy See. The Sovereign sian lines, driving them back with great loss of men and materiel. At the same time Marshal that is all that we can gather from the news-Bazaine has broken out of Metz, overturning papers. A telegram on Monday announced the Prussian forces opposed to him, and is now that the British men-of-war at Civitta Vecchia at Thionville organising a movement against had in obedience to instructions from home, the enemy before Paris. On the other hand saluted the Piedmontese flag, thus recognising we learn that Soissons has surrendered to the the monstrous outrage on the laws of civilised Prussians, who thus obtain a new railroad to nations, and the independence of weak States Paris, besides several thousands of prisoners, of which Victor Emmanuel, or rather the Re-Pand much munition of war. The prospects of peace may therefore be said to be brightening. guilty. We may be sure that the disaffected in Prussia will moderate her tone, and probably accept something less than she previously demanded. Russia too, jealous of the too great aggrandisement of her neighbor, protests against the cession of any part of the French fleet to Prussia, and demands a General Congress. It one whit more legitimate and sacred, than is is to be hoped that the bloody conflict is now drawing to a close.

who prate of the superior morality of Protestthe honors due to his exalted position, and with int communities :---

LONDON, Oct. 15th.-The Prussian earth-plively marks of attachment from his diocesans, works before Fort Marie Des Valeriens are, whose affections he had won by his zeal in their irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is service, and his Christian charity which knew

> Alas! this exemplary Prelate returned to his native land only to die. The state of his health soon excited the serious apprehensions of his friends; still he lingered on during the summer months, till on Thursday the 13th, he closed his long and examplary career. May his soul through the mercy of God repose in

The mortal remains of the deceased were exposed in the Chapel of the Episcopal Palace, where they lay in state, and were visited by large crowds of those whose spiritual father he had been. On Tuesday the 18th they were finally committed to the grave with all the pomp and solemn rites which on such occasions the Church puts forth.

The Montreal Witness lately published some statistics concerning the Protestant Infants' Home of this City. From these we learn that of the children admitted to this institution up wards of 50 per cent have died—the chief causes of death being set down as "infantile cholera," and " infantile debility."

all thought or purpose of insinuating one word against the ladies in charge of the institution, or of attributing to their shortcomings the great mortality established in the columns of the Witness. We give the said ladies every credit for their good intentions; we willingly believe that they spare neither time nor money to promote the well being of their tender and frail charges; we impute to them neither cruelty nor negligence; and if their labors do not seem to be crowned with the success which they may perhaps have anticipated, we are sure that the fault is not their's, and that it would be most unjust in any manner to reproach them with a mortality which no human care, or human skill could avert.

No! our object is solely to show how unjust, now malicious are the insinuations which the accepted the offer of the crown.

A PARALLEL TO CHNA .--- Yesterday Dr. Lankeste eld four inquests on the bodies of four murdere infants. The first was on the body of a newly born

male child, which was found on Wednesday after oon, wrapped in a piece of brown paper, on th vall of the Albany-street barracks. It was dressed and the brown paper parcel had a name and addres written on it which if published would frustrate th ends of justice. The child was taken to the S Pancras workhouse, where it was examined by Dr Ellis, the medical officer, who made a post mortem e mination, and found the child had been suffocated. As the detectives have the case in hand, and as th persons suspected will be apprehended in a few days he case was adjourned. On Sunday morning about alf-past 9, a parcel was seen floating in the Regent's Janal, near the Zoological-gardens, by Henry Mes senger, a shoeblack, who got it to the bank, and on pening it he found it contained the body of a newly orn male child. It was wrapped in a newspaper of August 23, and a half brick was tied round the neck o make it sink. The child had been in the wate about a fortnight, and died from strangulation through the brick being tied round its throat. O Friday morning the body of a newly born male hild was found wrapped in a parcel and put in a ish basket in Westbourne-grove. It was taken to totorious Prussians covet his dominions for their he police station, where it was examined, and wa ound to have died from suffocation. The fourth edy, that of a newly born female child, was found loating in the Grand Junction Canal, near the Edgeware-road, on Monday, wrapped in some old clothes. This child was found to have been suffoented, and in each case the jury returned verdicts of vilful murder against persons unknown.

RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA -The return from Rome to his diocesan city of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa wa Now in alluding to these records we disclaim, celebrated by the Catholics of that city with much pomp. Great preparations had for som time before been made, under the supervision of a General Committee named for that purpose, and the programme was well carried out Addresses to their Bishop were presented from the French and Irish Catholics of the Diocess from the Irish Temperance Society, the Cana dian Institute, and L'Union St. Joseph; to al of which His Lordship made suitable replies The entire proceedings of the day were highly creditable to the Catholics of Ottawa, and must have been highly gratifying to him in whose honor they were instituted.

> Another occupant of the Spanish throne has been found in the person of Prince Amadeus, who with the approval of Victor Emmanuel has

Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place at the usual hour in the evening.

The Tantum Ergo was sung by Mrs. Von Schaick from the City with touching effect.

The London Times calls on the Government o enforce the law against the Irish who are emigrating in great numbers to France, to enter the French army. We do not see how Government can interfere, if these men go out as emigrants; from Canada during the war with the U. States, great numbers crossed the lines to take service in the Northern army, and no steps to prevent it were taken by the authorities.

The King of Holland, expecting we suppose that his turn will come next and that the vicsea-board is, it is reported, anxious to declare war with Prussia, but is thwarted in his plans by his Cabinet and his son. The country appealed to, declares that not to the King, but to the States-General should belong the right of declaring war.

The following letter of condolence from His Excellency the Governor General has been received by the Very Reverend M. Cazeau Grand Vicar of the Diocess of Quebee :---

" MONTREAL, Oct. 14th, 1870.

"Sir George Cartier has informed me of the death of the Archbishop. I beg to assure you of the sinere regret with which I have received the intelligence, and of my sympathy with you, and the people of Quenec in the loss they have sustained. " Lisgar."

The cable reports that 290 Zouaves, most of them Canadians, were landed from the steamship India at Liverpool on the 14th instant. These brave men were to be taken care of by the local committees, and despatched to their respective homes on the 19th inst.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Received a letter from Belleville without a signature. Will the writer please send us his name.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--OCT. 21, 1870.

#### GRAND CATHOLIC GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF WINDSOR, ONT.

Wagner a parcel of Lithographs of Pius IX. Seen from a distance of six or eight feet (as in fact they are intended to be framed and hung up on the wall,) they are as correct and true a likeness of the Holy Father as we have ever all Catholics have now a chance, whilst they place on the 1st of December next without fail. choicest blessings on all the presenters of it,

hem.

counts with him immediately.

debted to this office, to have the kindness to former occasion within their recollection ! settle their accounts with Mr. Reilly as soon as possible.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" AND INFAL-LIBILITY.-The Saturday Review is undoubtedly a talented paper-a very talented papernay within a certain range, it is perhaps the most talented of English papers. But the Saturday Review knows nothing about Infallity. Like Mr. Bowell (Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer, M. P. and Grand Master of the nal City; and to assure you that we feel grateful to Loyal Orange Lodge of Canada) the Suturduy Review's theological education has been sadly under your paternal care. neglected. And yet in spite of all this, and not it was to us a source of much pride and satisfac-inving the fear of our Grandfather before its Council of the Vatient, the deliberations of which eyes ("Hodiernus, my boy! never talk of things required the most profound judgment and learning that you know nothing about, unless you are composed as it was of the most literate and talented that you know nothing about, unless you are of every clime; forming the most angust assemblage particularly anxious to make a fool of your every clime: forming the most *angust* assemblage particularly anxious to make a fool of your every convoled in the world; and the result of whose self.") the *Saturday Review* will continue to deliberations we as obedient children of the Church, talk about Infallibility. Since the opening of *sanctity* of its source, the "Council of Rome" it has had its weekly During your Lordship's long absence, we were not forcetful in our assimptions to our Heavenly Master. fling at poor Infallibility; and how long it will to beg of him to guide and protect you on your imcontinue God only knows. Infallibility is no portant mission. And now that you are restored to worse, whilst the Saturday Review is no better, time to ask God that you may long be spared to It is evident that the Saturday Review like govern your faithful children, as Chief Pastor of this Mr. Bowell has got Infallibility on the brain. Diocese. Poor Saturday Review ! a course of Dr. Perrone's De Infallibilite Ecco tonics would restore Major Allan Williams, the lost balance of your mind, and give you Donald McPhee, back to your friends "mens sana in corpore Capt. Lauchlin McDougall, John McDonald, sano." The last great trouble on the Review's erratic brain is to know " how a man feels who believes himself Infallible ?" Well ! this is easily determined. The Saturday Review believes himself infallible against Infallibility. Let him consider then how he himself feels, and he has those frightful collisions may be avoided in future. the answer to his question. But if he wants to know how the Pope feels ? cal. A train was waiting below Canning street, and the answer to his question. that is another question, simply because the another was coming down round the curve at Ful-Pope's Infallibility is a different affair from prevent accident because the gate man at Canning that of the Saturday Review. The Saturday street could not reach the corner of Fulford street Review's Infallibility is simply a matter of vanity and self esteem. He believes that he for this state of affairs would be to put a man of Fulknows, if nobody else does, and so begins and ford street all the time. This corner commands the dangerous curve which has caused these accidents, ends his infallibility. But the Pope's infalli- as well as the tangent between that and the Depot, bility is another thing. Ilis is a protection, thereby making it very easy for a man to see danger from error, not a piece of obstinacy and pigheadiness. He believes that whenever the proper time comes to deliver an opinion upon certain restricted subjects to wit, faith and morals, that then Christ, who established him Itead of an Infallible Church, will so guide and direct that Head as to prevent it from falling into error. How different this is from *feeling* one's infallibility the Review will see at a glance. The Pope might be a vain man, for glance. The Pope might be a vain man, for popes because infallible are not therefore impeceable, and are just as apt to fall as most men; and being a vain man he might just pos-sibly, like Lucifer, assume some of the honor of his bright appearance to himself; but this would not effect the Infallibility itself. God lum, and the Rev. Father Leclerc, Director of the Head of an Infallible Church, will so guide and would not effect the Infallibility itself. God lum, and the Rev. Father Leclerc, Director of the might punish the offence, whilst preserving the Mrs. Madame Vallieres de St. Real, Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. Edwd. Murphy, and others were introduced to gift.

Let the Review and Mr. McBowell take Dr. Johnson's sincwy advice, "Before you ap-We have received from the Rev. Father proach any subject, Sir, first divest your mind of cant."

> HODIERNUS. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,-Will you have the kindness to seen. These Lithographs are destined to be publish in your next issue, the accompany addistributed to all the benefactors of the new dress, which was presented on behalf of the Church of St. Alphonsus, of Windsor. Here entire Parish of Alexandria, Glengarry, by the undersigned members, to his Lordship the help a laudable enterprise, of procuring a fine Right Reverend E. J. Horan, D.D., Bishop of portrait of our great and glorious, and so much Kingston, on the occasion of his first visit to persecuted Pius IX., which portrait, in fact, this part of his extensive Diocese, since his every Catholic family ought to possess. Let happy return from the Eternal City of Rome? all those, therefore, who have received tickets From the steps of our Parish Church his Lordfor sale, do their best to dispose of them as soon ship responded very feelingly and affectionately as possible. Over 2,500 of these Lithographs to this address, thanking the Parishioners of have already been spread over the country. Alexandria for their charitable mindfulness of Any person not having received Father Wagner's him-their chief Pastor-during his somewhat Any person not including recovery a data of disposing of prolonged absence from "Home" while in at-tickets, and yet seeing a chance of disposing of prolonged absence from "Home" while in at-at least five or more Lithographs—not less than five can be securely sent by mail—may at once write to the address of the Rev. Father Wagner, long and forcibly on this, and kindred topics, Windsor, Ont., and by return of mail receive his Lordship closed his able reply to the above the Lithographs. The Drawing will take mentioned address, by invoking Heaven's

and on their posterity for all time to come! From time to time we receive orders for And now, as I am credibly informed that your the TRUE WITNESS, unaccompanied by the readers will shortly have from the prolific pen subscription, (which is \$2 per annum in ad- of a talented correspondent of yours, a favorable vance.) We wish, therefore, to inform all report of the proceedings had in connection those who may order the paper that, unless the with the blessing of the renovated and enlarged orders are accompanied by the subscription Convent of Holy Cross here in this village, on price, we will not pay any attention whatever to the day following that on which the above pre-

sentation of address was made; viz., the 13th instant-St. Edward's day, the Patronal Feast We beg to inform our subscribers in of our beloved Bishop Dr. Horan-I shall not the County of Victoria that Mr. David Walker, presume to encroach upon your correspondent's of Lindsay, is our Agent for that County, and I tomin, by any detailed account thereof at we hope all those in arrears will settle their ac-present: except simply to add that, in the opinion of all who assisted at the Bishop's mass in the new Convent that morning, and at the We beg to inform our Subscribers in Prince charming Soirce given in the same spacious Edward Island that Edward Reilly, Esq., Hall by the Convent of Holy Cross Pupils on of Charlottetown, has kindly consented to act the same evening, in honor of His Lordship's as Agent for the TRTE WITNESS at that place. Feast-our good Bishop was even more happy We request all those on the Island, who are in- and eloquent in his remarks than upon any

Your obedient servant,

#### (lexandria, Glengarry, Ont., ) Oct. 15th, 1870.

To the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, D. D., Bishop of Kingston :

LOCHIEL.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDS: MP,---

We, the Catholics of the parish of St. Finnan, lengarry, most respectfully approach your Lordthat it was as much as they could do to keep their footship to tender you our most cordial congratulations on your safe return to your Diocese, from the Eter your devoted children-to again find that we are

Two of the Orphans. Joseph M. McConniff, and Julia Kelly, then presented to Lord and Lady Lisgar duce from the Kingston Whig the following particu-lars of a grand wedding which took place in that city a choice boquet tied round with satin ribands. Mas-ter Willy Murphy offered them some grapes.

The visit had nothing of a state or official charac-ter, it was merely an evidence of that kindly spirit which the Governor General has always evinced towards every institution in Canada. He was deeply interested in the accounts transmitted to him of the good working of the Society, and left, at parting, a handsome contribution to its funds.

The visit lasted about half an hour, and upon their Excellencies leaving, the children sang "God Save the Queen,"

The object of the Bazaar is to contribute to the funds of the St. Bridget's Refuge and the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Many thanks are due to hose who minister to the necessities of the fatheress and motherless. The number of Orphans provided for are about 220 annually. They all receive a plain education in reading, writing, and arithmetic. he girls are taught sewing and household work The children generally turn out well in the world and bear the home thus afforded them in kindly reaembrance.

To plead for such a case is almost unnecessary in a city like Montreal, yet it may be well to let the public know that there is still unsold many useful articles. The useful things predominate. Fancy chairs, work-tables, fire screens, lanner screens, cushions, and such like necessaries for the drawingoom are to be found at all the stalls. These are resided ever by Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Edward Murphy, Mrs. Campion, Madame Vallieres, Mrs. Mullins, Mrs. Mullarkey, Mrs. Brock, Miss Mc-Garvey, Miss Austin, Miss Ferron, Miss Darragh, Miss Patton : Miss Brennan, Miss Hay and others who have devot d their time and skill to aid these, therwise, destitute children.

As the bazaar will close on Wednesday evening, o-morrow) we hope that we shall have to announce n Thursday morning "Everything has been sold, and a considerable amount has been handed over to the respective treasurer."

Remember the funds received will be applied to the fatherless and motherless, two of the most piti ble words in our language. Those who now value heir fathers and mothers, and those who have an flectionate regard for their parents' memories, let hem attest it by aiding the orphaus at the St. atrick's asylum .- Daily News.

THE PLACE WHERE THE BAGUS NEW COIN COMES FROM

The Dex Brokes UP .- Attention has been frequent-

called of late to the fact that a number of imita-

ons of our new ten, twenty, and twenty-five cent

pieces were in circulation in this city and neighbor-

ood ; but the place where they were being made

was involved in mystery. Yesterday morning, how-

ever, the Chief of Police here received a communica

tion from High Constable Sailloux, of Three Rivers

nforming him that an Italian had been arrested in

that city for passing spurious coin, a quantity of which was found in his possession. On the person of the prisoner were found letters, &c., which led him to

believe that the place where they were being manu

actured was in a certain yard in St. Constant street

in this city, known as Lefebvre's yard. Detective

Lafon was instructed to look into the matter, and

aking another person, he proceeded to the house in

cated in St. Constant street, which they easily found

'he door was locked. They knocked but received

overed that the key was in the lock, from which

a way by which they might enter the house. This

was by means of another house attached, through

which they managed to gain access to the garret of the one they wished to enter. Having succeeded in

ng in it. After considerable trouble, for the windows

ceded down stairs, where they found in a room a

the marriage of Margaret, the eldest daughter of M. Flannagan, Esq., the time-honoured City Clerk of Kingston, to Dr. O'Sullivan of Peterborough, a genleman of large practice in that growing town. His Lordship, Bishop Horan, assisted by the Very Rev. Fathers Farrelly and Stafford, officiated at the altar after which the Marriage Mass was celebrated, with Nuptial Benediction. The Cathedral was crowded to excess with all the youth and beauty of Kingston The Wedding Guests then returned to the residenc of the Bride's father, where a superb Dejeuner a la Fourchette, suitable toasts were proposed and duly honoured; one in particular 'The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, proposed by Bishop Horan, afforded his Lordship an opportunity to tell how gratified he was in recording his testimony to the pleasing fact of the total absence of all party feeling in this good old city of ours, and hoped that for all time the same good feeling would be perpetuated. The Mayor, wh was present, made a very sensible and suitable re sponse. During the dejeuner, a deputation from the City Council, consisting of Alderman A. Livingston,

ays

Kinghorn, Mc Millan, Robinson and McCormack, en-tered the Breakfast Room, and presented the Bride, on the part of the City Council, (private subscrip tions) with a set of silver spoons, the receipt of which was duly and properly acknowledged. At two o'clock the happy couple went west by the train, and the Wedding Party broke up ; but later in the day, Mr und Mrs. Flannagan entertained a large party o young people at a supper and dance. In honon o this Bridal Party, the Union Jacks were hoisted a oth ends of the City Hall.

A GAY WEDDING .- With much pleasure we re-pro-

on the 22nd ult. Our contemporary of Sept. 23rd

Yesterday, at the R. C. Cathedral, was celebrated

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 .-- The Boman Catholic Bishop of Atawa arrived this evening from Rome. He was ceived at the railway station, and a procession emposed of the I is's and French Societies and th rem in with torches, escorted him to the Cathedral The Church was decorated with streamers and national baimers, and a large number of wax candle vere placed in the sanctuary. Several addresse vere presented to the Bishop. He replied in Englisi ad French. About 1,500 people were present in he Church. The appearance of the edifice was very ae, and the music excellent.

#### SPECIAL TO CLERGYMEN.

The Catholic clerry of Canada who may be about ourchasing overcoats or other clothing would do well to call on P. E. Brown, No. 9 Chaboillez Square le is specially patronized by collegiate institution and clergy in general, to whom a liberal discount llowed.

Birth. In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Patrick rior, of a son.

#### Died.

On the evening of Wednesday, 12th inst., at the sidence of her father, No. 40 Duke street, Toronto, Elizabeth Susan, second daughter of T. J. O'Neill.

o answer, and on looking into the keyhole they dis-MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. ircumstance they at once concluded that some per-on was inside. They went and found Mr. Lefebvre, Flour # brl, of 196 lb.-Pollards.....\$2.80 @ \$3.25 who owns the premises, and whoat once showed them Middlings ...... 3.85 @ čine ...... 4.45 @ uperior, No. 2...... 4.80 @ uperfine ...... 4.80 @ ancy ..... 5.65 @ the one they wished to enter, intring succeeded in this, they found the air so stilling—so impregnated with the fumes of charcoal and other foul gasses— uperior Extra..... 6.40 fa 6.5 hag Flour # 100 (b. ..... 2.60 @ vere all furnished with double sashes, they managed o let a little fresh air into the place, and then pro-Ashes 🕊 100 ib., First Pots..... 6.00 🅡 conds..... 5.20 @ nan asleep on the floor, and a small fire burning in Thirds ..... 0.00 @ a furnace. The room was filthy, and covered with cobwebs, and looked as if it had not seen the light of day for a considerable time. There was neither First Pearls...... 6.99 @ 6.5 

The Government is erecting a lighthouse in the Bay of Quinte, on an island in the Narrows, just below Northport. The light is to be 50 feet high, and to be reflecting its rays in a few days.

5

ACCIDENTS FROM CARELESS HANDLING OF FIRE-ARMS. A few days since whilst some boys were examining a pistol (revolver) belonging to one of their number, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the left breast of a lad named Cecil Throop just under the arm, passing up and lodging in the shoulder. The wound, although painful, was not dangerous, no vital part having been touched.— Coboury Sentinel.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

NANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages.

Address, A. L. FRECHETTE, Esq., or W. VALLIE.

Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

#### WANTED,

Situation as ORGANIST, by a Young Lady who thoroughly understands Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, stating terms, "A. B.," TRUE WITsess Office, Montreal.

#### WANTED,

A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil.-Apply to W. H. Hodson, Architect, 59 St. Bonavenure Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.)

#### TEACHER WANTED,

OR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality o Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 'EACHER. Salary Liberal.

EACHER, outsey, Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treas'r.

St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

WO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish f St Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching te French and English languages. Salary-\$100 or ten months teaching. Teachers to find their oard and fuel for the School. Applications, preaid, to be addressed to

PATRICK CAREY. Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. in the matter of VITAL CASSANT,

An Insolvent. ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court or his discharge under the above Act. VITAL CASSANT,

Insolvent.

Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.

THE

# CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL IЫ P. E. BROWN'S

### No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will

Signed on behalf of all the Catholics of the parish Donald R. McDonald

Angus McDougall, and day of October, A.D., 1870.

> MONTREAL, October 13th, 1870. (To the Editor of the " Witness.")

Sin .-- Another accident having occurred to-day on the Grand Trunk Bailway at Canning street, allow me if you please to point out a means by which in time to show the red flag to the incoming train, Now, Sir, it occurs to me that a very simple remedy

If something of this sort is not done at once. Coroner's Jury will be obliged to recommend it some of those days.

KINKORA.

#### ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

Monday afternoon the Governor General, Lord

their Excellencies.

ed nor furniture of any kind in the room. T loor was covered with pieces of charcoal and old oppers, half cut and half melted. On searching the oom more particularly, they found a quantity o spurious silver coins in old shoes and such out of ie way places, moulds of plaster of Paris, in which

rey had been doubtless run, a lot of bottles, two of which were marked "poison," and a bath or wash sup-posed to be for giving the polished and silvery apcarance to the coin.

Having completed their investigation of the place, hey awoke and arrested the man on the floor, who chen he found he was in the hands of the Police said he was a poor Italian, and had been seven a eight months in the country. He said that when he arrived here he found himself totally without money ind commenced to make and sell little brass image for a living. He went on at this for some time though scarcely making sufficient money to keep him alive, until one day he fell in with another Italiin, who put him up to making spurious coins, for which purpose he brought him up from Quebec and ugaged the house in St. Constant street for him to go to work in. He did so, and had been living there ever since. The man was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and remanded for examination the other man will be tried at Three Rivers. The oins are not well executed and could be detected either by weight or color.-Daily News.

"Stick to Canada" is the heading of a few remarks n the London Advertiser on the subject of Canadians being dazzled with the idea of emigration to Kausas and other places in the South-West. Some time ag Mr. Adam Laidlaw, of Gravesend P.O., County of Bruce, decided to remove to the" Far West." accordingly inserted an advertisement," Farm for Sale," and found his purpose promptly served. Laidlaw pulled up stakes and went West, looking about him as he journeyed, until finally he halted at opeka, Kansas. To his great surprise, however he found that the stories of advantages " out West were exaggerations of the most Munchausen order. The land was not as good as in Canada; timber to encing scarce and dear and prices of all commodifie erv high. The climate is not so pleasent as that f Canada; and many comforts which all well-to-do farmers in Ontario enjoy are only to be had " out

West" by those who are wealthy. After staying long enough to satisfy himself in all these respects, Mr. Laidlaw wisely picked up his traps and returned to anadu-richer in experience, though out of pocket 1,500. He advises all who are comfortable Lanada, and doing even moderately well, to stay a some, and think twice before setting out to seek

their fortunes in the over-praised "Far West."

The St. John Telegraph notices how light has been hrown upon the abuses of the franking privilege y recent disclosures. It is now to be restricted to Ministers and their deputies. This, however is but small step in the right direction. The franking privilege is a mistake altogether. Its evils are ver great, and its benefits very small. Why should i exist? Members of Parliament, and indeed almost all public officials, are already perfectly well paid, and no reason can be found why they should be allowed to add perquisites and pickings to their sal-

Over 100 oil wells are now sunk or going down bout Petrolia, and the working wells yield from a to 200 barrels per day.

Thin Mess		
Prime Butter ₽ ℔		
Cheese 🗗 ib.		0.20 MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE 113
Lard 伊 怡 Barley 伊 48 尚		14 to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the
Pense d 66 16	0.75 <i>fi</i> 0	VERY LOWEST FIGURE,
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKE	·	AND
Q	ст. 20, 1870.	ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED.
RETAIL	WHOLES!	
s d - s d Flour 伊 100 lbs14 0 to 0 0	sd 8 139 to 0	5 d Don't forget the place :
Oatmeal, " " 14 0 " 0 0	13 9 % 0	
Indian Mea!, (Ohio)11-6 = 0-0	11 0 - 0	BROWN'S,
GRAIN.		NO. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,
Wheat # 56 lbs	00"0 00"0	
Pease " "	0040	$G_{\rm c}$ $G_{\rm$
Onts 4	0040	0 0. Montreal, Sent. 30, 1870.
Buckwheat,	0040	
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Flax Seed,	0040	
FOWLS AND GAME.		
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Pork, "	00"0	
Lamb, perlb 0 5 " 0 6	0 0 " 0	
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DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Butter, fresh, per 1b 1 6 " 1 8	0 0 "	
" salt, " 1 10 " 1 0 Cheese, " 0 0 " 0 0	00"0	
	000	of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for
MISCELLANEOUS.	0040	their choice assortment of the Newest and Most
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Onions per minot 50 "60	00"0	0 Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact
Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 " 0 6 Honey, per lb 0 5 " 0 6	00 " 0	of the brook borning prato and the
Lard, per 1b 0 11" 1 0	09"0	of asily see that no house in the trade can offer such
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Straw,	\$0.00 " \$	Managu

# 6 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 21, 1870.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 .- The official account of the surrender of Strasbourg is just published here. By the capitulation 1100 guns of all corts, 12,000 chassepots, 3 tons of ammunition, | No result is given. 50 locomotives of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, which had been collected there, fell into Prussians hands. Carpenters, masons and other labourers of the city, have been compelled to repair the fortifications. Late advices have been received from the army besieging Moise. Up to Thursday last the Prussians had burnt all the small villages in that neighborhood and executed 150 peasants for carrying on an illicit warfare.

Bazaine's soldiers were said to be greatly dissatisfied with the situation, and had counselled a surrender.

Tours, Oct. 12 .--- Garibaldi will not take the field at present. His health is quite delicate, and he will require a season of rest before engaging in active operations.

Advices from various parts of France repeat the statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon the helpless Towns where the Francs-Tireurs gain advantages. The Prussians have not only seized the suthorities of the town, and demanded the restoration of the captured Prussians on pain of death of the authorities and the burning down Prussians. of the town but have also exacted that the Francs-Tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution. In view of this frightful state of affairs, the Government is reported to have brought the subject to the attention of the trustworthy. Prussian authorities as well as the Foreign **A**mbassadors to France.

Gen. La Motteroge has been removed from the command of the troops here and Gen. Palandine appointed to succeed him. .

Official reports from Beaugency states that the Prossians entered Orleans last night.

The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. They received to-day heavy reinforcements, including 10 batteries of field artillery.

• They are composed chiefly of the National Guards and Mobiles, and are determined to resist to the last.

COLOGNE, Oct. 12 .- A writer in the Frankfort Gazette has seen colossal bombs holding 140 lbs. of powder going forward to Paris.

The messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, where a battle was going on, have returned. They make the following report :--

The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery, and were driven back to the suburbs of the town.

\* Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of the shelter these afforded.

The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops fied at almost the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw away their arms in their flight.

The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and owing to the barricades many fires occurred.

The Railroad Depot was destroyed, as well as many other large establishments in the town.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were

French have fallen back along the left bank of since six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Prusthe river.

The Prussians are leaving Gourney and marching to Gisors. Turning from St. Quentin, they threaten Amiens.

An engagement occurred at Mollegras yesterday, between the Uhlans and the Hussars.

A force of 800 Prussians and 500 Saxons has already occupied Gisors.

The Germans have also appeared at Mait Seidier, where a small detachment of them was defeated by the Francs-Tireurs.

A telegram from Arion, dated last evening, says that heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Thionville.

It is said the garrison at Montmedy has retreated to St. Remy.

It seems the Empress Eugenie sent for Gen. Bourbaki, and her object was to propose through him conditions of peace on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine and leave the Prince Imperial under her regency to govern France. When told by Bourbaki that nobody in France would tolerate even the presence of the prince, the Empress burst into tears. A letter from Eugenie to the Emperor, of which Countess Cowper was the bearer, doubtless referred to this project.

The town of the Ablis has been burnt according to the threat of the Prussians. The people not regular soldiers of France, had fired at the

The Prussians occupy Rethel. The Germans are certainly advancing on Amiens.

The rumoured disorders in Tours are denied. The rumour and contradiction are equally un-

The particulars of the battle before Metz, which occurred on Friday last, have been received. The French made a sortie in force and after a battle were driven back with tremendous loss.

The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest. The bodies pass through Rouen. cannot be buried quick enough to prevent epidemic. Notwithstanding hard frosts have occurred there, the disease is spreading rapidly. The French fire from the fortifications of Metz continues incessantly.

The Franc-Tireurs not being uniformed, the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France, and shoot them on sight. The Times' Correspondent with the German side, writes the bombardment of Paris will

positively commence on the 18th er 19th. It is reported that Prussia desires the res-

toration of Nice to Italy. The correspondent of the London Post re-

ports that 150 Volunteers from the United States recently arrived at Tours, and met an enthusiastic reception. Gen. Fleury has been permitted to join the

Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

There is much curiosity to know what has become of Marshal Le Bœuf, as nothing has been heard of him since the first series of battles around Metz.

It is reported the garrison of Montmedy made a sortie, which resulted in the recapture of Stenay.

The defeat of the French at Artenay opens the way to Orleans for the Prussians.

The occupation of that place is hourly expected.

TOURS. Oct. 13 .- The official decree appointing General Aurills de Paladones to the

sians have held possession of Orleans. Their artillery was placed in a strong position and drove the French beyond the Loire. Several here. From the reports of their officers, it houses in Orleans were destroyed by 24 pound shells before the occupation of the city.

A despatch received from Gambetta, stating that he is assured Paris is amply supplied with fresh meat also states that Gen. Bazaine has the Mobiles appeared. voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Repub-

One of the gunners on the Paris fortifications has particularly distinguished himself by the great accuracy with which he points his gun. He has thus frustrated all the efforts of the Prussians to construct offensive works within range of his guns.

The authority reporting this mentions that the Prussians have not yet been able to plant a single battery near enough to destroy any part of Paris.

A steady fire has recently been maintained from the forts Mont Du Valerin and D'Issy. The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateau of Meudon and St. Cloud.

Wooden huts for the troops are rrriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

Official accounts show that the French war vessels have captured 32 prizes since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Rouen yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up a second time with reinforcements.

The following advices have been received here from Tours, dated at that place on Wednesday evening ;---

The Rouen journals have editorials demanding that the town be placed in a state of siece,

and the command entrusted to an experienced general. One writer intimates, in that connection, that Bourbaki, returning from Tours. will

All lines of communication to the westward from Tours are still open.

The Prussians are levying heavy contributions on the people around Beauvais, in the department of Oise.

The Count de Chambord has issued a patriotic address to the Pontifical Zouaves who participated in the battle at Orleans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said, the Nationals and Mobiles merited equal praise.

The commander of the 15th corps has made an official report to the Government of the battle before Orleans. He says the fighting was desperate. The Prussian artillery literal'y overwhelmed us. For three hours, however, the enemy was held in check, when a flank movement compelled our retreat, which was effected in perfect order.

Each Canton of Paris has been required to furnish a battalion of soldiers for the National defence. The number of Cantons in France is about 2150.

A despatch from Marseilles states that Gambetta's manifesto was well received there. The Government is fully sustained and the postponement of the elections for the members of the Constituent Assembly acquiesced in.

Details of the fighting before St. Quentin are received and furnish according to one of The Prussians had not returned to make a second effort to capture the Town as threatened. The French preparations to receive them were perfect. BERLIN, Oct. 14.-The Oucen has received the following despatch from King William-"Versailles, Wednesday.-Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands as the result of Von Dertaun's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and was fought on difficult ground. The capture of Orleans followed; the losses of the French were heavy; ours were small. The details of the battle are wanting." BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 .- Belgium renews her corps of observation on the border, as Prussia designs besieging the towns in the north eastern part of France. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-A London special to the Econing Telegram says that a despatch has been received from Tours, dated 14th Oct., sent by the Provisional Government via carrier pigeon which states that Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our despatch left, but a despatch was also received from Paris, by another secure peace would be acceptable now to source, stating that the enthusiasm in Paris. consequent upon this unexpected event is inde-Tours, Oct. 14.—Reliable information has just been received here by mail from Lyons showing that that city is amply prepared to re- ground. By his skill and bravery he long sist any force the Prussians can send against it. The heights near the city have been strongly fortified, entrenched camps have been constructed, and heavy guns placed in position. The entire population is armed and drilling day and night. Large numbers of Mobiles and Francs Tireurs have reached Lyons. There received representations from many quarters of are troops enough there now for an army, and Germany that the people are anxious for peace. may be easily organized to act in the offensive. All symptoms of disorder have disappeared from at Brussels to give the Great Powers to under- that city, and throughout the south of France stand that Germany is willing to propose a the situation is now accepted uncomplainingly, settlement on the basis of disarmament of the as the departments of the old Province of Norfrontier Provinces the rectfication of the fron- mandy are without money. The authorities tier line of the Rhenish Provinces, and a small are issuing paper currency of small denominations. A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have enmarck's proposition, to allow the elections for the | tered that place. The citizens made a stout re-Constituent Assembly from Favre and other sistance, but were unable to resist the artillery Ministers of the Republic, that France now of the enemy. The town was considerably dam-It is reported unofficially, this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this The World's special at Ostend reports that the Prussians seem to be failing back from this the French won the advantage in the fights side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beauflict the latter retired with a loss of 70 killed about Metz, and states the German losses at gency and Meung. These towns are nearly and wounded. The French loss is not stated. 7,000 killed and wounded, besides a great numextreme points in this direction yet reached by

The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th corps, and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans, are arriving seems the losses sustained in the two days action was not nearly so great as at first reported. Some Prussian scouts were seen in this neighbourhood. They retreated, however, as

Minister Gambetta has issued the following

proclamation. Inhabitants of Tours,-I announce to you

with inexpressible satisfaction that on the 12th inst., the heroic people of Paris, growing impatient behind their ramparts, determined to march forward against the enemy. Here is the bulletin of their first victory:-In the entire zone around the city the Prussians have been driven out of all the positions they had been occupying for three weeks. Towards St. Denis they have been driven away behind St. Arns, Pierrefet and Dughly, on the east side. Joinville, Creteit, Bembiguy and the Plateau of Avonsan have been recaptured. They have been reinforced from Tebas, Meudon and St. Cloud and thrown back on Versailles. The enemy know what a people can do who are de-

termined to save their institutions and their honour. I invite the Provinces to do their duty as Paris has done hers. Vive Paris! Vive la France ! Vive la Republique !

METZ, Oct. 14 .- No Prussians are at Beaugency but they have occupied Meung in force. ST. QUENTEN, Oct. 14-The Prussians have commenced to bombard Soissons. The town is able and prepared to stand a siege.

NEUF CHATEAU, Oct. 14 .--- A force of Prussians, 7,000 strong is at Epinal. 10 trains full of German troops passed Meuse going to Paris. EPERNAY, Oct. 14,-There are 1,500 Prussians in the hospital here.

The terrible artillery fire of fort Du-Mont Valerien has literally swept the country round about for a circuit of six kilometres. The Prussian works have been destroyed.--All the batteries that the French have sought to crect against Mont Valerien have been annihilated. The Chateau of Meudon also has been destroyed.

The Prussian Engineers have been driven from Clamarat, Meudon, Mont and Retout. Villejuif and Baccham were both recovered by the French. On the North the Prussians have been driven back from as far as Deuil and Bonneil. The entire peninsula around Cenevelliers has been freed from Prussians by several strong Cavalry reconnoissances, and is now in French hands again.

On the east of Paris a lively cannonade has been maintained towards Bondy.

The Prussians also have been driven from Champiquy, more than three miles east of Vicennes.

The Prussian circle around Paris is, therefore expanding daily instead of contracting, and the Parisians are greatly encouraged.

### UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MICHAEL WALSH. - The fell destroyer in our midst has already stricken down one earnest laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Rev Father Michael Walsh was called from the midst of his labors to his eternal reward last Tuesday, having been attacked by yellow fever the preceding Friday. He had been in this city only about two weeks, his previous field of labor having been in Iowa. He the Journals, a story of true French heroism, was obliged by an attack of lung disease to leave that State for a warm climate and had already commenced to improve when attacked by the fever. Father Walsh was a native of Limerick, Ire a graduate of Maynooth. During his arduc in Iowa, he had succeeded in building under the invocation of St. Michael, when have said, ill health forced him to seek climate. He died at the age of forty-five Morning Star, Oct. 2. A telegram announced the death on the 1 near Lexington, Va., of General Robert E. celebrated commander of the confederate during the late American rebellion. His de caused by congestion of the brain. He was 1808, and was over 62 years of age. He can military family, one of the first in that 5 proud families; his brother being Gen. Hen a companion of Washington. He was educ West Point, and in 1829 received his commi second lieutenant in the Army. His promo comparatively slow in the times of peace went to Mexico in 1846 as Chief Engineer went to Mexico in 1846 as Chief Engineer Army. He distinguished himself by his bra Cerro Gardo and other battles, and for galla Chopultepec was promoted to a Co The Mexican war over he continu-the Board of Engineers for five when he was appointed Superin of West Point, a position for which he was ofted Ha warined her they was a the fitted. He remained here three years, when made Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, and the Colonelcy in March, 1861; and a mon threw up his commission, and gave adherend Confederate cause. He was appointed Com in-chief of the forces of the State of Virgin generally commanded the armics of the Cor which during the civil war made that State against the Northern forces, but was comp time to subcumb to General Grant.

ray and Lanman's Florida Water over other perfilmes. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most del-icate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves head ache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

520 Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp. lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

#### IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins -& Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal: DEAR SIRS - For years I have suffered severely from Liver Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their or-ders I spent the whole of last Summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who knew its virtues, to try Bristol's Sarsanarilla, but I had lost confidence in everything, and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effect was most beneficial. My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me ; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours, very truly, J. H. KENNEDY, Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits. No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

No. 478. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,

PRO. OF QUEREC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES S. NOAD, of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having been a partner in the Commercial firm of JEFFERY, NOAD & Co., of Quebec, which said firm was composed of himself and WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERY, of the said City of Quebec, and which said firm was carried on at Montreal under the name and style of NOAD, JEFFERY & Co., as well as having heretofore carried on business at Montreal, under the style and name of JAMES S. NOAD & Co.,

nying in all directions.

At a late hour last evening the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meuze, beyond Orleans, and it is feared the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured.

The other French troops in the neighbourhood are in good position, and were heavily reinforced during the night. It is reported that some heavy guns have

gone forward from Bourges. The French troops at Beaugency and at Meuse are expected.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 12th, via Berlin and London, Oct. 13th,-Yesterday the French army of the Loire were drawn out of Orleans after a nine hours' fight. Orleans was sub-sequently stormed. The Prussians took upwords of 10,000 prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in this engagement.

There is a great movement of France-Tireurs | Fraternite.' 'here

Troops of all kinds are pushing to the front with all despatch.

The Government has repeated its determination to retaliate for all Prussian atrocites, if the municipal anthorities of Ablis are executed, and an equal number of Prussian prisoners will be shot.

LILLE, Oct. 13.-A balloon descended at Tournay to-day, The news from Paris is most cheering. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it. Perfect order reigns everywhere. The confidence in General Trochu seems limitless. Everybody is quiet firm and Courageous.

LONDON, Oct. 12 .- The Times has an article going to prove that Bismarck's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offence or defence hereafter.

Tours, Oct. 13.- Telegraphic and postal despatches of the nation have been united .--Fredrick Steinacker is appointed superintendent of the New Department by the Provisional Government, M. Legoff will be chief Secretary.

A Paris letter printed in Le Constitutionnel, says the word peace is tabooed in Paris.— The World's despatch states that Burnside Everybody is casting cannon, making mitrail- had returned to Versailles with a reply to Bis-

Leuses and constructing pontoons. LONDON, Oct. 13. — A despatch from a French source has just been received here, giving the following news :---

An engagement occurred on Monday, the and then would attend to domestic affairs. 10th, near Bruyeres, between a body of France. The World's special at Ostend reports Tireurs and the Prussians. After a short con-

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command of the army of the Loire in place of General Lamontenonge, is published to-day. A late message from Paris has the following comprehensive statement :

Materials for the workmen, coals and metals, food, and good will are abundant here.

The Prussian Journals infer from the fact that the Germans are purchasing cheap skins, that a winter campaign is certain.

The French international ambulances have been disbanded, and those organized by the members of the French press soon will be. A new French coat of arms has made its ap-

pearance. It consists of a figure of Liberty, with the legend, " in the name of the French people." On the reverse is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a wheat ear on the centre. There is also the inscription "Republique Fran-caise Democratique un et indivisable." Around the periphery are the words, Liberte Egalite et

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The World's Versailles correspondent states that Bismarck has caused intimution to be conveyed to London, St. Petersburg and Vienna that intervention to Prussia.

The conclusion was reached by a council of scribable. war yesterday that Paris cannot be successfully attacked, but must be reduced by a siege of many months duration.

The advance of the French army of Lyons upon Metz has been resumed.

The appeal of Bismarck has been met by Russia with a proposition through Prince Orloff for mediation by a congress of the great powers at Brussels.

The World's Special States that Bismarck

Bismark has authorized the Prussian Minister money indemnity.

would devote herself to driving off the invaders, aged by the cannonade.

and wounded. The French loss is not stated. 7,000 killed and wounded, besides a great num-The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians ber of prisoners. is not yet confirmed, though it is certain the Advices from French sources admit that the enemy.

#### PAINLESS OPERATION 1

No family cathartic has ever deserved or the praise which has been awarded to Bristol Coated Pills, both by physicians and patient testimonials to their efficacy and entire freed all objectionable properties are from the very and most cautious medical authorities. The merit, according to those witnesses, is that th only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but the necessity for continual purgation. I words, they give a tone und permanent vigor t organs, which enable them to fulfill their fi naturally, without being urged to their work frequent resort to the original curative. Th matter of vast importance. Morcover, they reduce the general strength, as all mineral pur do, nor involve pain nor nausca in their of Hence they are invaluable for woman, childr aged persons. In all cases arising from, or agg by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sars should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Ag Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. bell & Co., J, Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in M

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM .--- Ladies, tention is invited to the especial advantages

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1.6	E TRUE WITNESS A	IND CATHOLIC CHF	RONICLE.—COT. 21, 1	.870. 7
TEACHER WANTED,	GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS	CIRCULAR.	JOHN CROWE,	JUST PUBLISHED.
To teach French and English. Salary liberal.	TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE	MONTREAL, May, 1867.	BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,	THE PARADISE OF THE EARTH or The True
Address Prepaid. M. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer.	NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WIND- SOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ON- TARIO, CANADA.	THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Pro-	BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,	Means of Finding Happiness in the Religious State, according to the Rules of the Masters of Spiri- tual Life. Originally Published with the Annex-
St. Canute, P.Q. WANTED,	To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D., 1870.	duce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store	GENERAL JOBBER,	bation of several French Bishops, and many Religious Superiors and Directors. It is full of the choicest selections from Bourdaloue, Massil-
A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past	ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.	No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market,	No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.	lon, St. Jure, F. Guillore, St. Alphonsus Liguo- ri, St. Bernard, St. Teresa, and others. Trans- lated from the French of L'Abbe Sanson, by the
similar situation. Address "E.L.," TRUE WITNESS Office.	LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.	comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DREED FISH, DRIED AFFLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article	ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	Rev. F. Ignatius Sisk.
WANTED.	1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his	connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying	M. O'GORMAN,	The object of this Work is to assist in removing a want so much felt in our Religious Houses, aris-
A Boy about 16 years of age to learn the Grocery	Holiness Pope Pius IX. 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings	the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well	Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	ing from so many of our valuable Spiritual Books
business. Apply to M. FERON,	[valued at \$300.] The gift of His Majesty Napoleon [III., Emperor of the French.	as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in	BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.	few in ours. Though designed more particularly for those who have consecuted themselves to first
23 St. Antoine Street.	3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300.] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of	Canada, Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-	Au assortment of Skiffs always on hand.	in the Religious State, it abounds in useful instruc- tion for such as live in the world.
TEACHER WANTED.	St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons. • 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100.] The gift	turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to		Cloth bevelled edges. American price in Greenback
OWING to the great number of Students who have	of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at	two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and	SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.	Montreat " " Gold 1.00
focked to MASSON COLLEGE, for the Scholastic Year, another English Teacher is needed. One com-	5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at	Messrs. Titlin Brothers. D. SHANNON,	DANIEL SEXTON,	THE INVITATION HEEDED Reasons for a Re- turn to Catholic Unity. By James Kent Stone,
petent to teach Grammar and Arithmetic will find a		COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,	PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,	D.D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Col- leges.
as possible to the Superior of Masson College, Ter-	[valued at \$100.] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian.	443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market.	43 ST JOHN STREET 43,	Cloth bevelled. American price in Greenbacks
Masson College, 14th Sept., 1870.	7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100.] The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at	June 14th, 1869. 12m.	Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL	Montreal " Gold 1.25
WILLIAM H. HODSON,	Rome. 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, com-	F. A. QUINN,	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. From the Italian of SECUNDO FRANCO S.J.
ARCHITECT,	prising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by seve-	ADVOCATE,	BURNS & MARKUM,	From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Toma WTA
No. 59, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET	ral Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.] 10 A large Haydoch Bible, magnificently bound	No. 49, St. James Street, MONTREAL	(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,)	would be difficult, in our opinion, to find another work which unites in the same degree that we could
MONTREAL.	[valued at \$20.] The gift of the Right Rev. John		PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,	as it is of instruction ; and its paragal connect for
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.	11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinsonault, D.D. Rishon of Birtha at Montreal in Canada (valued		TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675,	ments, by enkindling in it the low of our disting
Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to	at \$50.] 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D.,		(Two Doors West of Bleury,)	Divine Heart, which has not no limits in its laws for
F. GREENE,	Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.] 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin		MONTREAL.	votion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus."
576, CRAIG STREET,	[valued at \$50.] The gift of Canon Houpert, a mem- ber of several learned societies.		JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	Cloth 18 vo. American price in Greenbacks
Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room,	14 The gift of the Rev. Sisters of the Holy Names		JONES & TOOMEY,	Cheap Edition, paper bound
PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.	of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.] 15 A heautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.		HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,	Searly ready in a very near volume of nearly 600 pages, 120., cloth beveiled,
PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical		SEWING MACHINES	GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c.,	A COMPENDIUM of the HISTORY of the CATHO- LIE CHURCH, from the Commencement of the Christian Ers to the Ecumenical Council of the
system yet discovered being also entirely free from		THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR	,	
danger.	OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT.	at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW-	MONTREAL.	Scandal, and wherein is shown that her Preser- vation is a Divine Work.
F. O'FARRELL,	Patrick Conway, Merchant, D. K. Butier, Merchant,	ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.	ALL OBDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	Compiled and translated from the best authors. By REV. THEODORE NOTTHEN.
CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE	Vital Ouellette, Esq. Daniel Goycau, Esq.	The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respect- fully begs to announce to his numerous customers	P. MCLAUGHLIN & CO.,	American price in Greenbacks
PAINTER,	Edward Hanrahan, Esq. Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor,	and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class	IMPORTERS,	Montreal,
GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c.	John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex. Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor.	Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,-having	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS	Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on Re- ceipt of price. Address.
Corner of	Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor. Charles E. Casgrain, M. D.	all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are-	IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.	D & I Sudling & On March 1
ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS	Pierre Langlois, Esq. John Montreuil, Esq.	The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.	NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Montreal.	James Cotter, Esq. Alexander Marentette, Esq.	The Ætna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed", A new	Thing Deen Wint of St. Dates Stand	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montceal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.	Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.	Family Shuttle Machine with stand, price S30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with stand com-	MONTREAL.	In the matter of WILLIAM LEIGHTON FOR
Montreal, June 25, 1869:	BANKRUPT SALE.	plete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in	April, 8, 1810.	MOND and PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND, both of the City and District of Montroel as
F. CALLAHAN,		every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal	C. F. FRASER,	traders and co-partners there under the name or
JOB PRINTER,	THE GREAT	Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B.	Ghancery,	Builders, and also co-partners in the late form of
28 ST. JOHN STREET,		testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufac-	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER &c	Sykes, DeBergue and Company, Railway Con- tractors,
CORNER OF NOTEN DAME,	BANKRUPT SALE	turing, enable me to soll First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufac-	BROCKVILLE, ONT.	ON the Twenty-fourth day of Outshur part the
(Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,)	OF	turer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better ma- chines and better terms to Agents.	Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.	undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge, under the said Act.
MONTREAL.	W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,	Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.		WILLIAM LEIGHTON KINMOND, PETER LEIGHTON KINMOND
GWITITTYS	STILL CONTINUES	A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Reli- gious Institutions.	CARRIAGE MAKER,	By their Attorneys ad litem, KERR, LAMBE & CARTER.



FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists

Well-chosen Materials,

Smuudeps

Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience,

Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs, SMITH believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

BED But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manu-facturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 cach. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

THE Messrs SMITH mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that the discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets

# THE AMERICAN ORCAN

is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,— with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

\*.\* An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application.

Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

BOSTON, MASS. FOR SALE BY

LAURENT, LAFORCE, & CO.,

225 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTBEAL, Q.

June 3, 1870.

3 9 5 NOTRE DAME STREET, • MONTREAL.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

May 13, 1870.

### Aver's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dan-gerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all arc sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought in-curable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinute of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pec-

toral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers and great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses,

For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the

disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For Whooping Cough, give small doses three

For Wheeping Couple, give mind does not the disease is overcome. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it. • So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. Arga & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold

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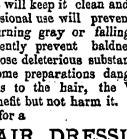


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	ville and Peterboro.	" per doz. \$2.50.	safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an	and a half from the village of Granton-the three	DAME,
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	p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown	Rulings	distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida	the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a black-smith shop and	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE-From 9 toll A.M.; and from
1	and Port Hope.	Payson, Duntin and Scribner's National System of	Water is its wonderful	a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman	1 to 4 P.M.
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